

TEXTILE BULLETIN

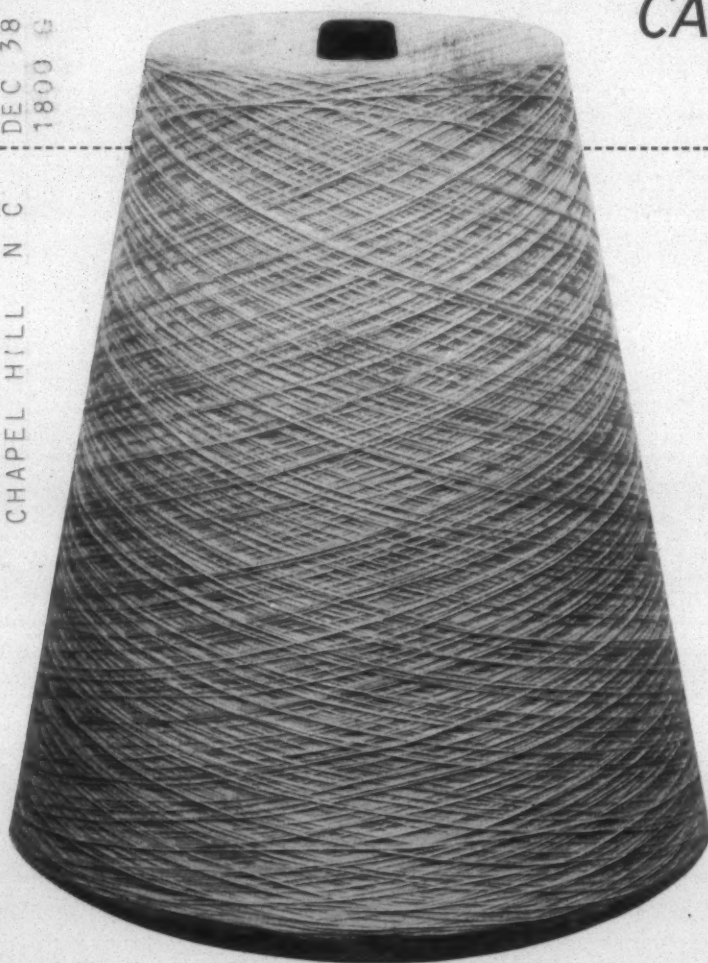
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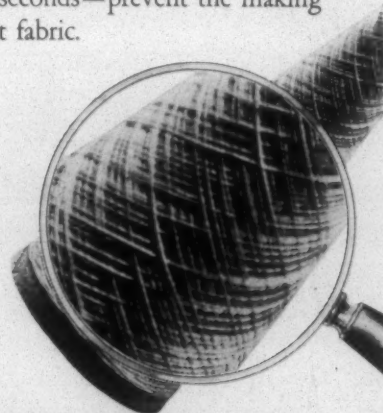
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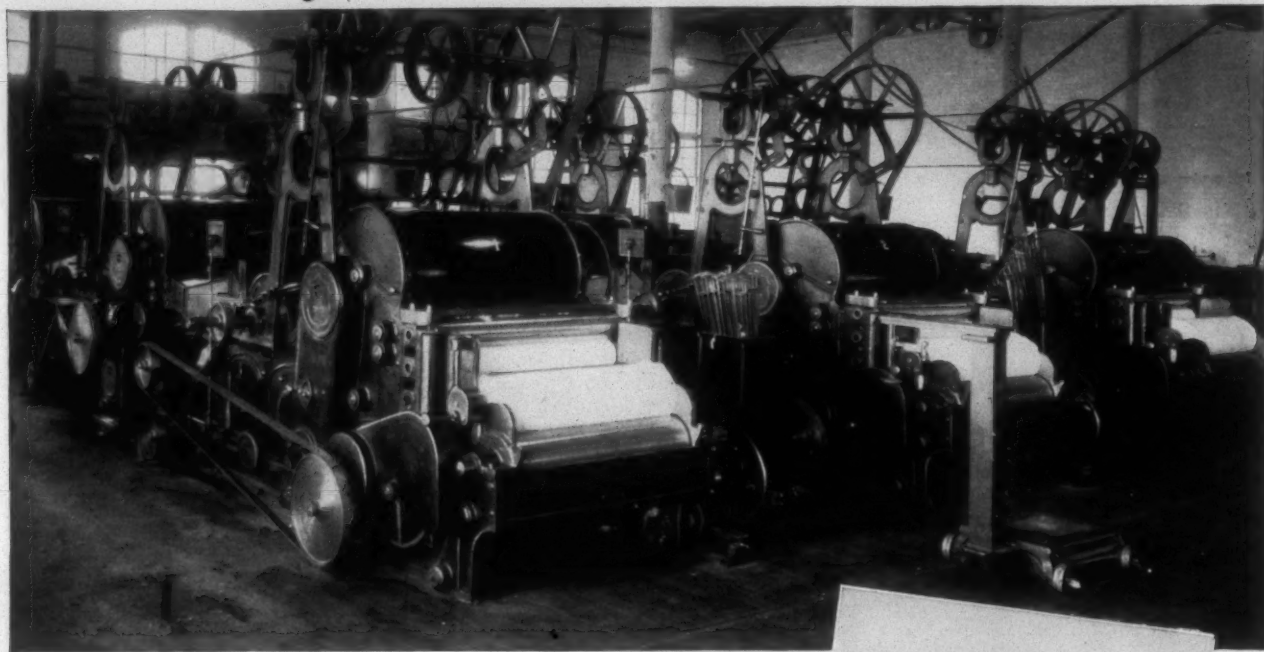
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THIS IS NUMBER 12 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

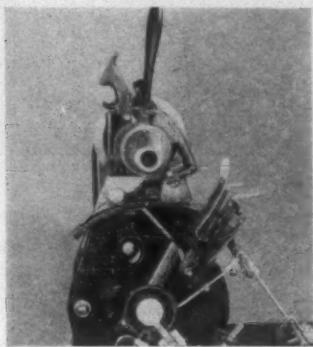
Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



SETTING AND CARE OF DOG

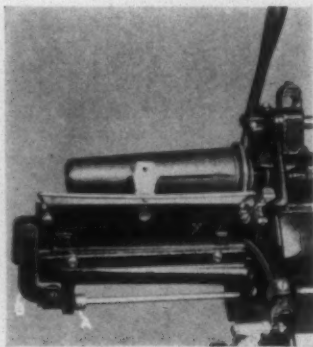
(No. 50 Winder)

The purpose of the Dog is to act as a brace, preventing the thread guide from pressing against the winding package, at the same time allowing the Traverse Frame to move freely in the opposite direction as the package diameter increases.



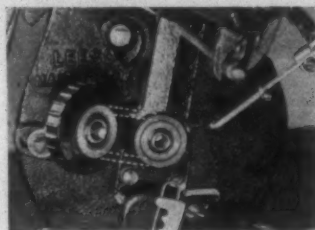
Setting

The flat steel spring on the Dog Lever will hold the Dog in the grooved Segment with very little tension. Excess tension causes the Dog to drag in the Segment, not only increasing the wear on both parts, but also adding pressure against the package which is not under control of the Differential Pressure Mechanism. Pressure should only be added by means of adjustments on the Pressure Lever, for it then can be released as the package increases in diameter.



The Dog Collar (A) and Dog Lever (B) should be set with enough float in order that the Dog will be self-aligning.

Dogs are checked against gauges for accuracy when manufactured. Both sides of the Dog should contact the walls of the groove in the Segment. Altering the Dog involves the possibility of twisting it out of line with the Segment.



Sometimes Dogs are mistakenly adjusted to overcome a condition caused by a worn Stopping Wheel. This Wheel revolves with the cam shaft and bears against the end of the cam shaft bushing. A worn Wheel will eventually touch the Traverse Frame, causing it to bind. Obviously this should be corrected by replacing the Wheel, not by interfering with the setting of the Dog.

Cleaning

It is not necessary to lubricate either the Dog or Segment. Wiping with oily waste is sufficient to keep the parts clean, removing any sticky accumulations and leaving a thin film of oil to prevent rust.

Steel Locking Points; No Filing

Locking points on latest design of Segment and Brake Lever are made of steel, reducing wear and eliminating the necessity of filing.

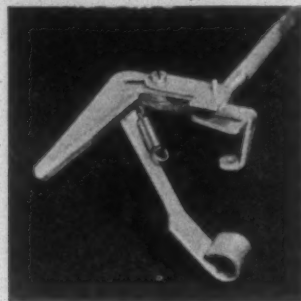
On old-style No. 50 Winders, the locking points are part of the casting. When worn, the castings are filed to provide a new shoulder; this has the effect of throwing the arc of the Segment out of line with the radius of the Dog. Also, by lowering the outer end of the Segment, it reduces the clearance between the Breakage Lever and Stopping Wheel and sometimes causes the spindle to knock off unnecessarily.

HEAVY COP FORMER HOLDER

(No. 90 Winder)

Redesigning the assembly for the Cop Former Holder has made it possible to

provide a more substantial construction and prevent accidental bending. This improvement in design has been made without any increase in selling price, but it will be necessary to change the complete assembly since individual parts cannot be applied to old mechanisms.



The new Cop Former is made perfectly flat from double-thick sheet steel. The new Holder is knurled on the under side against which the Cop Former rests. The new Link is not hardened; and it is intended that the combination of soft Link and knurled surface of the Cop Former Holder will eliminate any slippage of the Link. A washer raises the Cop Former sufficiently above the Holder to clear the traverse bar.

EXPENSIVE REPLACEMENTS

CAUSED BY INEXPENSIVE PARTS

In the design of a winding machine, there are a number of inexpensive parts which appear to be of relatively minor importance themselves, yet must operate satisfactorily in order to protect more expensive parts from damage and undue wear.

A breakage lever, for example, on a drum winder is a comparatively simple part, and is inexpensively replaced. However, failure to replace it promptly when worn means that the yarn will not traverse properly, and the yarn will then cut a groove in the more expensive slub catcher. For lack of attention to this inexpensive part, an expense many times greater can be incurred.

On Leesona Winders, even the least expensive parts are carefully designed with a view to preventing unnecessary replacement expense. Each part in the winder is vital to its efficient operation, and it is important to keep each part correct and as designed.

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

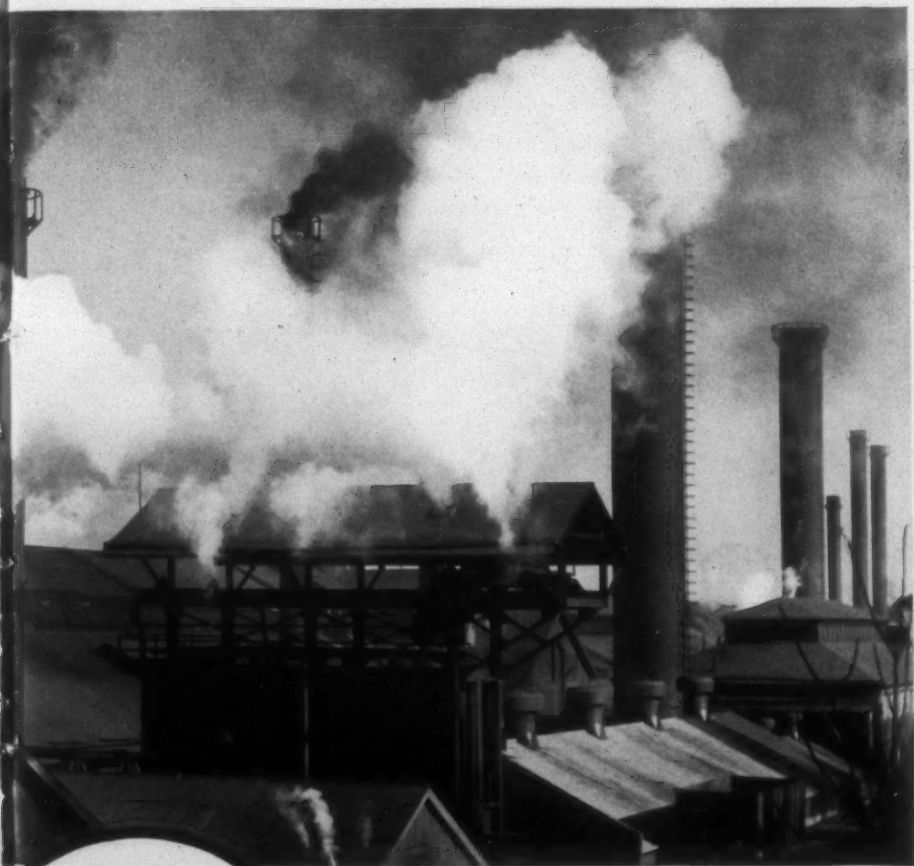
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This specialized knowledge will help your men give every machine the *right oil* in the *right place* in the *right way*. You'll get the CORRECT LUBRICATION that means more efficient and economical operation! Read the savings you make!

SEE NEXT PAGE

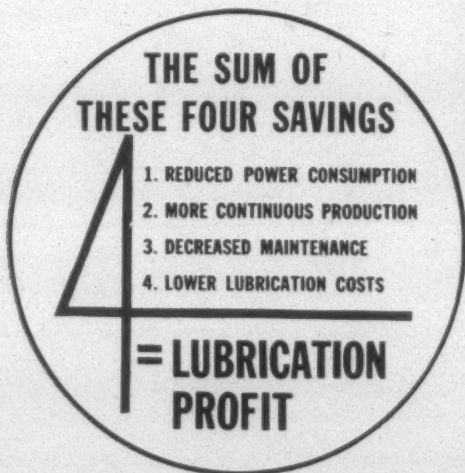
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc.

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From Bale Breaker to Loom

Getting "Correct Lubrication" to work in your mill is a twofold job. First, the right oils and greases for your particular equipment must be selected. Second, is the task of applying them right for your individual operating conditions. When you standardize on Socony-Vacuum's Gargoyle Lubricants one or all of the savings shown above are almost certain to be secured.



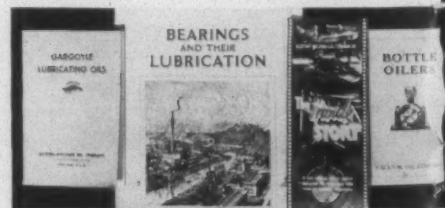
Take the Word of Your Builder

When you find 20 makers of textile machinery approving and recommending an oil, you're pretty sure it's right. Gargoyle Lubricants are the only lubricants in the world with such an O.K! That's due to the experience that comes with them, and the assurance that they will meet your needs. Remember that it is Socony-Vacuum experience that many builders call upon when they design your equipment.

Let Your Men Learn More

To make this 72 years of experience available to textile men, Socony-Vacuum provides helps such as you see in the picture at the right. Many of these books are used in engineering schools as text books on lubricants and machine efficiency. In addition, there's the new Socony-Vacuum

movie, "The Inside Story." This will show your men exactly how oil acts inside your machines. Just get in touch with our nearest office and these helps will be made available to your men at no cost to you.



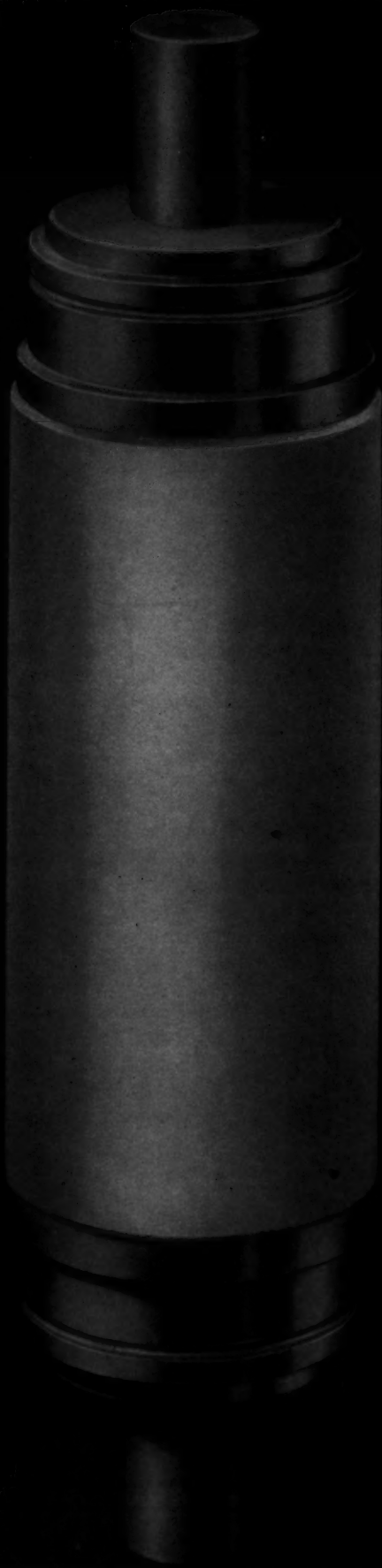
A Most Profitable Half-Hour

When the Socony-Vacuum Representative calls at your plant, give him a half-hour of your time. It will pay you! The experience he brings to bear upon your operating problems may be a means of finding economies that may save you thousands of dollars.

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*is the natural result
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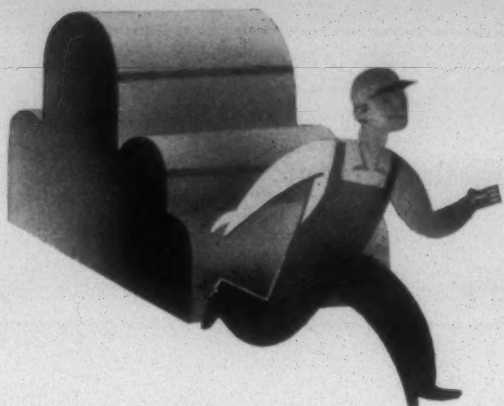
Approved merchandise embrace style, design, color, wear and quality. Fabrics must pass tests in the laboratory for construction, finish, shrinkage, slippage, wear and general quality. They must pass critical inspection as to style, design and color for the use to which they are put. • And likewise, the garments made of Enka Fashion Approved Rayon fabrics must measure up to certain standards of workmanship and critical judgment of style in all its phases—suitability of fabric and garment style, silhouette, cut, trim, color and timeliness. Enka promotion is based on Enka Fashion Approved fabrics and merchandise, selected with a view to its appropriateness to the fashion prestige of the Enka advertising program. It has nothing to do with yarn sales or cooperation to sell merchandise. It is entirely designed to provide a foundation, a background and a setting for Enka Fashion Approved Rayon—and any creator of fine fabrics or clothes can take advantage of it and profit by this policy.

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FOR CARD CLOTHING AND

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**PIONEERS IN
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The 3 factories assure an uninterrupted supply of Ashworth products. The 6 repair shops facilitate prompt and efficient reclothing service, and the 7 distributing points make Ashworth products readily available to the whole textile industry.

Therefore we say think of Ashworth's 367 not only when in a hurry for card clothing and allied products, but whenever you want all around card clothing satisfaction.

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FACTORIES:—Fall River . . . Worcester . . . Philadelphia . . . Charlotte . . . Atlanta . . . Greenville.
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PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery . . . Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes . . . Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire . . . Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire . . . Lickerins Rewired and Top Flats Reclothed.

EDITORIAL **NO 2** Written from the investors' viewpoint

—worth reading

CAPITAL ASSETS AND EARNING CAPACITY

When investing your private funds you particularly consider two things:

1. Security of your principal.
2. Income on your investment.

You want to get your money back some day and you want to have it pay you dividends; otherwise, you leave it in the bank.

From the standpoint of the investor, then, every mill management has two obligations—to conserve the assets of the business and maintain its earning capacity. All plans and policies are supposedly directed towards those ends.

In the average textile mill the gross book value of the fixed assets (land, buildings, machinery, etc.) approximately equals the capital investment (stock and bond issues and surplus). Thus, unless the other assets are more than enough to satisfy the general creditors' claims, the investors have only the physical plant as security. Hence they should be vitally interested to know whether the plant is worth what the books may show. If the book value is fictitious, then the management has not conserved the capital assets and the security of the investors' money.

Sound practice calls for adequate depreciation of fixed assets and a corresponding accumulation of

other liquid assets with which to replace worn out or obsolete plant and equipment.

The financial statement usually shows the value of the plant and equipment, and the amount by which it has been depreciated. But where are the offsetting assets that represent the decrease in value which has taken place? In a majority of cases they have been used for general purposes instead of having been set aside for the specific purpose of purchasing new equipment.

Fortunately, there is finally a trend towards well planned spending and away from questionable accumulation. Progressive mill managers spend their depreciation annually for the purchase of new machinery. Their plans call for studies which will disclose the relative merits of different sections of their plants. Each year the least efficient machinery is spotted and is scheduled for replacement. In this way, funds which are ear-marked for plant rehabilitation are not diverted to other uses under the pressure of circumstances. At the same time, excellence of condition and high efficiency become characteristics of the plant. Thus, the management meets its responsibility to the investors by preserving the value of the fixed assets and by placing the company in a position to maintain its earning capacity.

C & K
can assist
in these
ways

1. Furnish trained investigators to a limited number of mills, to make a comparative cost study.
2. Supply forms and information to assist in making your own investigation.
3. Analyze your data if you so desire.

Mills should replace at least ten per cent of their machinery annually, beginning with the least efficient.



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SUPERIOR FINISH!

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A STRAIN ON THE BUDGET**
Back in 1921 electric light bulbs were quite costly. And they didn't last long.

**EASY ON THE EYES . . .
EASY ON THE POCKETBOOK**
Today, your light bulbs give 46% more efficient service at one third the price.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU LIGHT YOUR HOME TODAY

. . . and you get more for your money today with the modern roll covering—CORK

IT'S the unfailing law of the business world: the better the product, the more people buy it—the more people buy it, the less it costs. The electric light bulb is a good example. In 1921, only 9,000,000 homes had electric light. Today, more than 21,000,000 families are saving eyes and money with modern lighting equipment. Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots are another good example of progress. In 1921, textile mills were all using roll coverings made from unfabricated products of nature. Today more than 6,000,000 active spindles are spinning better yarn at lower cost on the modern roll covering material, cork.

Cork cots are rapidly becoming standard equipment in scores of

mills because they save money. The initial cost is about the same as for other roll covering materials, but from the minute cork cots are in operation, day-to-day savings begin to pile up fast.

In the first place, cork cots last longer because after their normal period of service they can be made new again and again simply by rebuffing. Then, quicker assembly at lower cost means added savings. Finally, you save many times in better running work.

Better running work helps you spin a stronger, more uniform yarn. Moreover, cork cots eliminate eye-browing, reduce end breakage and clearer waste, cause fewer top roll laps, are less affected by hard ends.

By nature cork is the ideal roll covering material. By precision manufacture Armstrong adds the uniformity necessary to spin yarn of even quality. All Armstrong's Cork Cots are exactly alike. And each cot is absolutely uniform over its full spinning surface and throughout its entire wall thickness.

Find out now how your mill can benefit by a change-over to the modern roll covering material—Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots. Let an Armstrong representative show you production figures of mills spinning your range of numbers on cork. Or write to Armstrong Cork Company, Industrial Division, Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



ARMSTRONG'S Extra Cushion SEAMLESS CORK COTS

CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860



Textile Income Regulated by Economic Laws, Not Legislation

By Frederick Moore*

THERE are few better opportunities for observing the effect of natural law in industry, the certainty of its enactments, or the penalties of its violation, than in the textile industry. Being a basic enterprise, dependent upon the single commodity, cotton, for its raw material, machinery uniform in operation for the manufacture of its product, human labor much alike in application, and a sales out-let narrowly located in certain large centers—interference with the economic laws under which this industry functions, creates immediate changes in the component parts of its price structure.

In the accompanying graph, the writer has charted the history of the price range of the standard print cloth (unfinished), 38½"—64/60—5.35 yards to the pound for 26 years from 1913 to October 1, 1938, with a breakdown of its price structure into three component parts and a separation into the following distinctive industrial periods:

- 1913-15—Pre-War Period
- 1916-20—Period of War Prices
- 1921-24—Period of Post War Reaction
- 1925-29—Period of Maximum Stability
- 1930-32—Period of General Depression
- 1933-35—Period of N. R. A.
- 1936-38—Current Period

Emerson once said, "Most people can understand a principle when its light falls on a fact." A search-light cast upon the factual history of the manufacture of print cloth distinctly reveals the operation of economic law, and especially its plan of squaring matters when any one of the allied groups in the industry has had an advantage for very long over the others.

Three groups will be collectively responsible for a comfortable stability, should

*Member of firm of Moore, Thies & Morgan, Textile Engineers and Cost Specialists, Charlotte, N. C.

Better Compliance with these Laws the only aid to Mill Owners, Operatives and Cotton Farmers

it come to the textile industry—the owners, cotton farmers, and mill workers. Despite the general sense of individual freedom, separately possessed, all three groups are firmly bound together by certain requirements which cannot be long violated by any one group without serious injury to itself and the others.

The first economic requirement of the general group is that

Mill Owners Shall Be Compelled To Receive Throughout An Economic Cycle a Reasonable Return On An Equitable Investment

This is a self-evident requirement, without which the term "corporate investment" would have no meaning at all. On the other hand, since cotton manufacturing is a basic industry, in its case the contention that large profits stimulate industrial advance is not more convincing than that which calls for "production for use and not for profit." Under the set-up of the industry, especially as regards its production and selling arrangements—large profits realized from an unnatural margin between the price of cotton and that of cloth are, like high production and low wages, more an evidence of injustice and maladjustment than smart executive management.

The second economic requirement makes it compulsory as a condition for stability for a basic industry, which processes raw material, en masse, direct from the product of agriculture.

To Pay (if Not During the Short Term, Then Before the End of the Economic Cycle) for the Raw Material and the Labor of Processing in Amounts That Are Closely Proportionate to the Sales Value of the Product

This requirement, although rigidly enforced economical-

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ly during a full cyclical period, is unfortunately for all groups not actually compiled with over short terms for the reason that basic industries are not yet considered as different from those which must develop and promote their own products, and because adaptability to a strictly industrial life with its specific responsibilities has only just commenced.

However, the requirement is based upon the following considerations:

First—That the manufacture of print cloth, being a basic undertaking, profit must be confined to the increment of value added by machine processing and should not include profit derived from abnormal fluctuations between market prices of raw cotton and cloth.

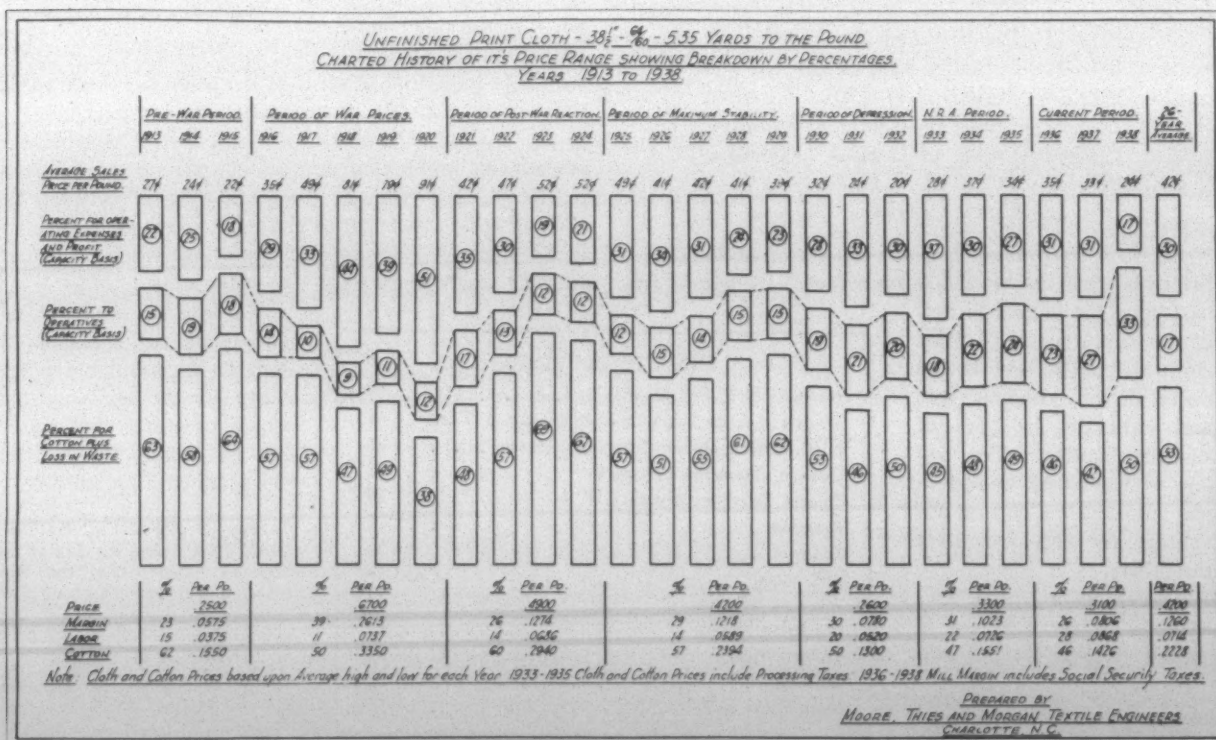
Second—That since the price of cotton depends largely upon the price of cloth, which price in turn as regards staple goods is seldom the direct result of market promotion, and the interests of mill owners and cotton farmers are closely allied—each should share in the sales value of the cloth in amounts proportionate to their economic contribution. If a mill has, for illustration, operated over a full industrial cycle (a cycle can be fairly accurately determined) with a reasonable return on its investment—the economic share, at least theoretically due to farmer and wage earner respectively, would be in this case the ratio between the total sales for the cycle and the amounts paid for cotton and to wage earners. So unerring is the operation of natural law that as a matter of fact the percentages so determined would coincide so closely with the percentages to be similarly arrived at during the next complete cyclical period that they could be actually used as a basis for setting up wage rates in advance of industrial periods, and in judging the economic worth of labor and the fair market value of cotton during short and intermediate terms.

However, two important questions arise at this point, (a) Is a basic industry presumed not to realize more than what is generally understood to be a reasonable return on its investment. The answer is legally "yes"—economically, "no," and quite impossible over a collection of industrial cycles. (b) If a mill lost money during the cyclical period, is the ratio of total wages to cloth sales a true measure of the economic value of labor. The answer is no. The mill is not operating on either a sound or competitive basis.

Third—That since the cloth is the appliance that satisfies public demand and not the labor of the farmer, wage earner or the machinery of the mill owner, the share which is due and must theoretically be paid to each group is in no way dependent upon (a) Any abnormal requirements in the capital or operating structure of the mill owners, (b) Any bad financial or social situation in the status of farmers due to misjudgment in planting or harvesting crops, and (c) Any maladjustment in wage rates, operating hours or number of shifts, arising from custom, tradition or practice. In short, the supposition is that mill owners, cotton farmers and operatives are proportionately due, in fact will ultimately receive, little more, little less, than what the buyer or consumer says they are due, judged by what they pay for the cloth.

To what extent an improvement can be expected towards keeping in better balance the share rights of these different groups so as to avoid the constant occurrence of booms and depressions, which after all are merely "pay day" for certain groups, is highly problematical. At least a better understanding of the extent of disturbance obtained when one or more groups fall much short of receiving their rightful share in what the industry collectively has undertaken will do much towards causing mill

(Continued on Page 47)



Northern N. C.-Va. Division S. T. A. Discusses

Long Draft Carding—Weaving

At Burlington Meeting

FEATURED by discussion on long draft carding and weaving, and talks on textile mill air conditioning and other subjects, the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association held a very successful fall meeting at the Broad Street Graded School, Burlington, N. C., on the morning of October 22nd.

Officers elected, to serve until the Spring of 1940, were as follows: Chairman, W. J. Jennings, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.; vice-chairman, J. R. Copland, E. M. Holt Plaids Mills, Burlington, N. C.; secretary, J. O. Thomas, Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.; executive committee, S. S. Holt, Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; Howard Barton, Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.



W. J. JENNINGS, Chairman
Northern N. C.-Virginia Division



J. O. THOMAS, Secretary
Northern N. C.-Virginia Division

The meeting was called to order by W. J. Jennings, of the Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C., chairman of the Division, who introduced the Mayor of Burlington for the address of welcome, and L. J. Rushworth, of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., who is president of the Southern Textile Association, and who cautioned the assemblage on taking care not to violate any of the rules of the new Wage and Hour Law in the operation of their plants.

Mr. Rushworth stressed the importance of proceeding with caution under the provisions of this new law, particularly with regard to exemptions and classification of workers, saying that the exemptions at present are few and that there is the possibility of confusion arising as the proper classification of supervisors and overseers.

J. O. Thomas, of Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., and secretary of the Division, then introduced S. C. Stimson, of the Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., who spoke on Present Trends in Air Conditioning Textile Mills. In this talk, Mr. Stimson brought out the fact that differences in individual plants make for differences in requirements for air-conditioning, depending on the re-

sults desired. With reference to the air-conditioning requirements of a spinning room he said: "The average spinning room will run in the neighborhood of 6.0 to 6.5 B. T. U.'s per cubic foot for the volume of the room. There are instances where it has gone much higher. Some do not run so high. In making the coarser numbers of yarn you carry a greater relative humidity. With finer numbers the heat does not run so high, but you cannot carry as high relative humidity. Speed of operation is also a factor. The conditioning system that you would put in for a spinning room where you are running 8,500 r.p.m. on spindles, spinning 80's to 120's, would be entirely different from that for a spinning room making coarser numbers."

Following the talk by Mr. Stimson, F. R. Owen, of the Gibsonville Hosiery Mills Co., Gibsonville, N. C., made a short talk, in which he described the cotton textile industry as the backbone of the industry in the South.

At this point the scheduled discussion on long draft carding was begun, with J. W. Inscoc leading. A stenographic report follows:

J. W. Inscoc, Overseer Carding, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.: The first part of the first question reads: "How is the best way to proportion drafts on a long-draft roving frame for 1-inch cotton?"

I might say that we are just experimenting on long-draft roving at Cooleemee. We have found the best drafts are a back draft of 3.12, a front draft of 3.3, and a total draft of 11.1.

Question: Is that the four-roll or five-roll frame?

Mr. Inscoc: Four. That is 64-grain sliver and 1.45 hank roving.

S. S. Holt, Supt., Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.: In our plant we have five-roll frames where we make only warp, and on which we have a different setting. In the rear, on the first three rolls, we have slightly more draft than we do in front. But the four-roll draft there is approximately the proportion we have.

We use two processes on our filling; it goes through our one-process drawing through the slubbers into the intermediate. On the five-roll frame it goes into our slubbers and fly frames. On those frames we are running from 15 to 21 draft; that is on the five rolls. There is slightly more draft on the first three rolls in the rear than we have in front. We run as high as 21, and I would not hesitate for a minute to go to 25 or 26.

Mr. Inscoc: That is on the five rolls?

Mr. Holt: Yes. On the five-roll we are running two-process drawing; on the four roll, where we run filling,

we have one process. We have changed our No. 2 plant, and the whole equipment is on the five-roll frame.

M. R. Harden, Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 4, West Durham, N. C.: I should like to throw this in for what it is worth. That seems to be opposite, Mr. Holt, from what we have on our superdraft. On our superdraft the front draft is approximately double the back. That is what the manufacturers recommend. It has a total draft, I believe, of around 13. It has been varied several times.

J. A. Simpson, Overseer Cading and Spinning, Glen Raven Mill, Burlington: I should like to ask Mr. Holt if he gets as even numbers on the long-draft system as he did on the old system.

Mr. Holt: I think I can safely say we get much even yarn. Our plant is just a small plant. We have a little under 10,000 spindles, exclusively on warp. We now have two processes of conventional drawing going into our five-roll slubbers and speeders, making 59-grain sliver. We are making 1.80 hank roving, 2.40 hank roving, and 2.90 hank roving, and are running drafts around 15 to 21. But with this going to your spinning we have a doubling of 72 and are getting much even yarn and better breaking strength by about ten per cent. So we can safely say we are getting even yarn and stronger yarn and are running at higher speed. Some of this yarn has gone to some of the biggest plants in the State, and we have had no trouble with it whatever. In fact, we have been commented on the yarn.

Maximum Draft for 1" Cotton

Mr. Inscoc: Let's take up the second part of this first question: "What is the maximum draft that can be successfully run on a long-draft roving frame processing 1-inch cotton?" Will someone else tell what he is doing? You say you ran how high on those drafts, Mr. Holt?

Mr. Holt: We started our first frame drafting 21. I think it will depend on the type you are using. Of course, on a five-roll frame you get longer draft than you will on four rolls. I have seen the same type of frame we are using drafting 26. I should not hesitate for a minute to go to 25. But we are on very coarse work and have not gone beyond 21 so far. We are running two-process drawing. Every can has the same number of yards in the can. We creel only on the doff. We are now putting around 1,500 yards in a can. We creel the slubbers just as we do the conventional slubbers but don't creel except when we doff. If there is a small amount of stuff in the cans we take that and dump it and piece these roving together and run it through the drawing frame. We have no pieced rovings on the slubber. We find there is practically no breakage on the speeders if the stuff is prepared right. We creel on our slubbers I think about every 30 hours. The end breakage on the speeders is variable. But we do have a measured roll in the can, and we do not creel except on the doff.

Mr. Hardens: Do you run that back through both your processes of drawing?

Mr. Holt: Only one.

Mr. Harden: Do you have the same weight of sliver

from your second drawing as you do from the first drawing?

Mr. Holt: When it comes back from the slubber you have the same weight that originally came from the drawing. The difference is not noticeable. We never put more than one end under with six up behind. The difference in draft is not enough so that you would notice it in putting up one end in six.

Mr. Inscoc: The second question reads: "What is the best humidity to have around long-draft roving frames?"

Mr. Holt: I don't want to do all the talking, but I might say that we try to maintain a relative humidity of around 55. We have experimented with percentages of from 50 to 60 and find it is better around 55.

Mr. Inscoc: We have also experimented with the humidity around these frames. At first we were under the impression that we were supposed to have more humidity around a long-draft frame than a conventional frame, and we went so far as to put in another head around our frames. We found that it not only does no good but it does harm. In fact, if you run the humidity up to 55 or 56 or 57, somewhere along there, and then drop it down to around 50 you will find the latter is better. Of course, you can not control it where you have it all in the same room, but if we can drop it down to around 50 around the long-draft frames we get better results.

Mr. Harden, can you give us any information on that?

Mr. Harden: Our experience is very much like Mr. Holt's. We find it is best around 55. I think if you go over that you hurt yourself.

At this point a question on plaiting rayon around a cotton core yarn was discussed, with the general opinion of the meeting being that the customers requirements would govern the manufacture of such yarn.

Mr. Inscoc: Let's now take up the next question. "On long-draft slubbers do you stop your frames to creel? If so, do you catch it on the doff, and what do you do about sliver remaining in the cans?"

Mr. Holt told us what he does. Somebody else tell us what they do.

A Member: Mr. Holt has told us the practical way to handle it.

Mr. Inscoc: I believe that ends the carding discussion, then.

Secretary Thomas: Thank you, Mr. Inscoc.

When we started out to make up this program, we centered it around weaving. A number of people wanted to have some discussion on long-draft carding, however, so we put that in.

R. K. Craven will lead the discussion on weaving.

Weaving

R. K. Craven, Overseer Weaving, Minnoela Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C.: This matter of weaving can be made short by making the proper preparation beforehand. We have had right much discussion on this matter of yarn, which we appreciate. If the yarn is properly prepared, the weaver's work is much better.

(Continued on Page 42)

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S. C. Weavers Discuss

Manufacturing Problems

At Fall Meeting

Problems affecting Slashing and Weaving are discussed at meeting of the Weavers Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association.

FEATURED by an address by Governor-elect Burnett A. Maybank, of South Carolina, and including discussion of problems on slashing and weaving, a very successful meeting of the Weaving Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on the morning of October 22nd, with about three hundred in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Joe Lyons, Jr., of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., general chairman of the South Carolina Division, and who introduced H. E. Littlejohn, of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, the leader of the discussion.

A stenographic report of the discussion follows:

Slashing

Chairman Littlejohn: Question No. 1 is as follows: "Which produces the best weaving results—the starch manufacturer's thin boiling starch or Pearl starch liquified with enzymes?" How about that, Mr. Bishop?

Mr. Bishop: I don't know anything about it. I have seen some mighty good work done with both of them. Personally I cannot say which is the best. I imagine it is cheaper to use Pearl starch liquified with enzymes.

Chairman Littlejohn: Let's hear from Mr. Burgess.

Mr. Burgess: I have not had any experience with enzymes.

Chairman Littlejohn: Mr. Hanna?

Mr. Hanna: We have not used any of the thick boiling starch in some time.

Chairman Littlejohn: Which do you think is the best, Mr. Hammond?

Mr. Hammond: I am not saying which is the best. I have used both. For the last ten years I have used the thick boiling starch, and I have used the thin boiling. Personally I like the thick boiling starch.

Mr. Fryfogle: We are using the thick boiling starch at this time, and we are getting along mighty well with it, but I believe myself that with the thin boiling we have less chance of getting wrong with it. It is a mixture that you have got to be careful about, careful about how you weigh it out, and have it right every time. If you don't, you will have thin and heavy starch.

Chairman Littlejohn: Is there anybody here in the room that has had so much experience along that line

that he would like to get up and tell us about it? How about you, Mr. Bolt?

Mr. Bolt: I think thin boiling starch is by far better. I have always gotten better results with it.

Chairman Littlejohn: Has anyone else anything to say on that subject?

Mr. Knowles: Mr. Rogers can tell us something about it.

Mr. Rogers: We have been on it for the last six years. We get good results from it. It seems to run all right.

Chairman Littlejohn: What construction are you using that on?

Mr. Rogers: 80 square.

Chairman Littlejohn: You have not tried it on broad-cloth?

Mr. Rogers: No.

Mr. Bolt: You can get some of the enzymes now where they are weighed out at the factory in any amount you want. You don't have to depend on the slasher man or anybody to weigh it. I have checked that myself, and it is weighed correctly.

Chairman Littlejohn: Our guest speaker is here now, and we will give way to him.

General Chairman Lyons: We are going to temporarily discontinue the discussion to hear from Governor-elect Maybank. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you at this time Governor-elect Burnett R. Maybank, of Charleston. (Applause).

Note: Governor-elect Maybank of South Carolina then addressed the meeting. The Governor's address was in the nature of a happy greeting, and urging the necessity of legislatures and others treating with equal fairness both capital and labor, so that capital would feel secure in coming into the State of South Carolina and assisting in its substantial industrial development. As the Governor's address had no particular bearing upon the textile industry, and was in no sense technical, it was deemed best to not embrace this address in its entirety in this record. The address was warmly received and applauded.

Sago, Tapioca and Corn Starch

Chairman Littlejohn: We will go on down now to the next question, which is as follows: "What has been your experience with Sago and Tapioca as compared to corn starch?" Let's hear from some one about that.

(Continued on Page 36)

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BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



N. C. Cotton Manufacturers Meet At Pinehurst

THE Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held at Pinehurst, N. C., on November 3rd and 4th, was a highly successful affair. Excellent entertainment and instructive addresses and reports, with the election of officers, contributed to the success of the meeting.

Officers elected at the luncheon on Friday, November 4th were: president, J. Harvey White, Graham, N. C.; 1st vice-president, A. G. Myres, Gastonia, N. C.; 2nd vice-president, R. C. Moore, Charlotte, N. C.; secretary-treasurer, Hunter Marshall, Charlotte, N. C.; traffic manager, Carl R. Cunningham, Atlanta, Ga.

New Directors elected, to serve until 1941, include, J. E. Millis, H. M. Jones, F. C. Williams, R. A. Spaugh, Jr., J. R. Dover, Jr., and D. A. Long, Jr. R. P. Deal was elected to fill out the unexpired term of R. C. Moore.

At the Friday morning session, A. K. Winget, in his report as president, commented on the poor business conditions in the textile industry over the past year, and added, "However, at present, orders and specifications seem to be on the increase, which indicates that we might be on the upward trend; but just how far we go depends entirely upon the policies we use in the future operations of our plants. I think if we adopt the sane policy of operating our plants a 40 hour work week and limiting ourselves to two shifts, the results will be beneficial; while on the other hand, if we operate all the hours the law will



J. HARVEY WHITE
Newly Elected President



A. K. WINGET
Retiring President

permit, and a third shift, the results will be disastrous."

Mr. Winget also stressed the necessity of keeping in step with new laws and regulations with the merchandising policies of the mills. He said that he considered an adequate and complete cost sheet particularly necessary at this time, when practically every activity of the mills is touched by the finger of "New Deal" legislation and activity.

Also included in the Friday morning session were addresses by Richard E. Thigpen, Tax Counsellor of Charlotte, on Tax Trends, National and State; S. Clay Williams, Winston-Salem, on What Helps Business Helps

You; and committee reports as follows:

Safety Contest, Marion W. Heiss, chairman, Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Unit, Stonewall Jackson Training School, Alex R. Howard, Concord, N. C.; Membership, R. D. Hall, Belmont, N. C.; Traffic, F. J. Haywood, Concord, N. C.; Taxation, Bernard M. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; Cotton, C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; Resolutions, Harvey W. Moore, Charlotte, N. C.

Trophy Winners reported by the Committee on Safety



A. G. MYERS
Elected First Vice-President



HUNTER MARSHALL
Secretary-Treasurer

Contest were as follows: Group One, 200 employees or less, Valdese Manufacturing Company, Valdese, operating 288,000 man hours without a lost time accident; Group Two, 201 to 400 employees, Cannon Mills Company, Plant No. 5, Concord, with 445,033 man hours; Group Three, 401 to 750 employees, Marshall Field & Company, Sheetting Mill, Draper, with 593,801 man hours; Group Four, above 750 employees, Erwin Cotton Mills, Plant No. 4, Durham, with 931,476 man hours with only one lost time accident.

Resolutions were adopted advocating drastic changes in the New York and New Orleans cotton future contracts as follows:

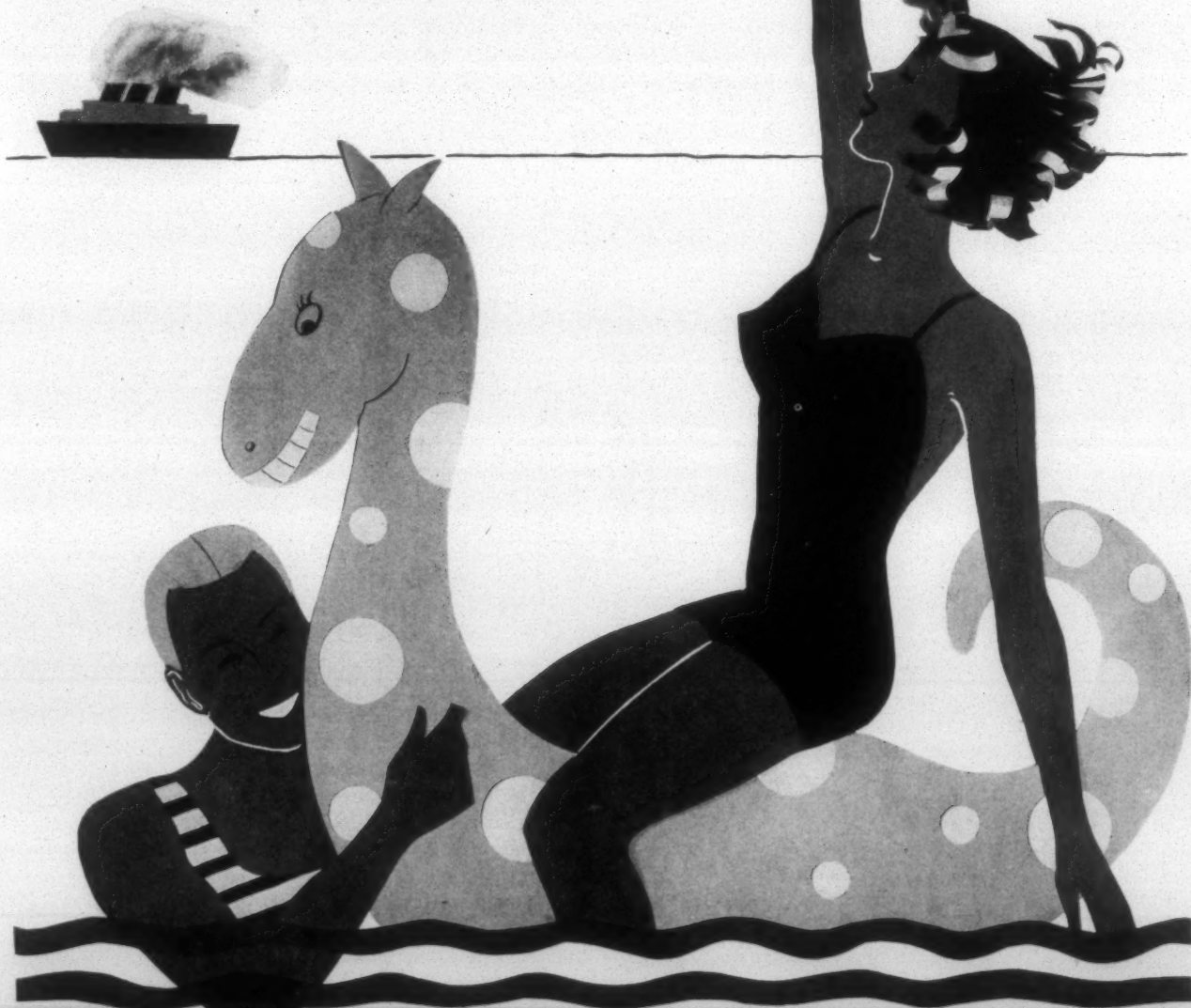
1. Delivery under contract to be limited to one notice day.
2. That all cotton certificated be penalized 10 cents per bale per month after having been certificated for seven months.
3. Require delivery of more uniform grades and staple in each 100 bale lot.
4. Require that each contract be delivered at one delivery point, eliminating present rule allowing 100 bales to be delivered at eight ports.

At the luncheon session, which included members only, there was a symposium on the Wage and Hour Law, reports from the Welfare and Publicity Committee, by Thomas H. Webb; Legislative Committee, by R. L. Harris; Finance Committee, by Harvey W. Moore; Nominating Committee, by A. H. Bahnson; and election of officers, as noted.

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Georgia Mill Men Discuss

Cloth Room, Weaving and Slashing

At Fall Meeting

The first part of this discussion, which covered such points as the proper and best methods of determining the yardages in the cloth room, methods of reporting seconds to the weave room, and the preventing of quills from turning in the battery at the loom, was published in the November 1st issue of Textile Bulletin. The proceedings of the meeting continue here, with W. H. Gibson, Jr., superintendent of Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., presiding.

Chairman Gibson: We will now take up the next question, which is as follows: "(a) What is the best method for caring for steel harness to keep the ribs from breaking and eyes from sticking, causing drop threads? Do you lubricate them; if so, what kind of lubrication? (b) What system or method do you use for replacing worn heddles? When do you replace the whole frame of heddles at one time?"

Mr. Powell (Chicopee): We clean our harness when the warps are out, and spray them with a rust preventive recommended by the manufacturers, and inspect them. If they have many broken heddles, we set them aside, and the second hand or overseer inspects them to see if they are worn before they are discarded. We replace broken heddles where there are just a few; if real bad, we change the whole set.

Chairman Gibson: Have you tried painting the wood slats to keep them cleaner and to make them look nice?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Gibson: Did you like it?

Answer: Yes, but it didn't do any good.

Mr. Hardeman: We have had no trouble with ribs breaking except right at one spot. When we bring our harness back from the weave room, we spray it. We never replace a whole frame at one time. If the woods break, we replace the wood part, and if the heddles break, we replace them. We have had steel harness for about five years, and these parts have not worn enough to replace.

Energy Drive

Chairman Gibson: The next question is: "Please give you experience on motor-driven looms or on belt-driven looms, or both, with the energy drive. Please cover all essential points of interest."

W. L. Brown: We tested this energy drive on approximately 50 pounds at different times up to as high as 125. We settled down on about 90 pounds. The reason for this was that we found that we got a smoother running looms and it takes less horsepower. We have 260 looms, all equipped with energy drive, and we found we increased our speed from 152 picks to 176 picks, which is

about 15 per cent increase in speed. Our power increase was not noticeable so far as expense was concerned.

After putting in our energy drive we experienced considerable trouble until we got our looms adjusted. After that we experienced no more trouble. We have not experienced any higher supply costs, and our production is still up.

Question: Are those motor driven looms?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: When you speeded up, did you have to cut down on the number of looms per second hand?

Answer: No, sir; we did not.

Question: The weaver ran the same number of looms?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: The fixer fixed the same number of looms?

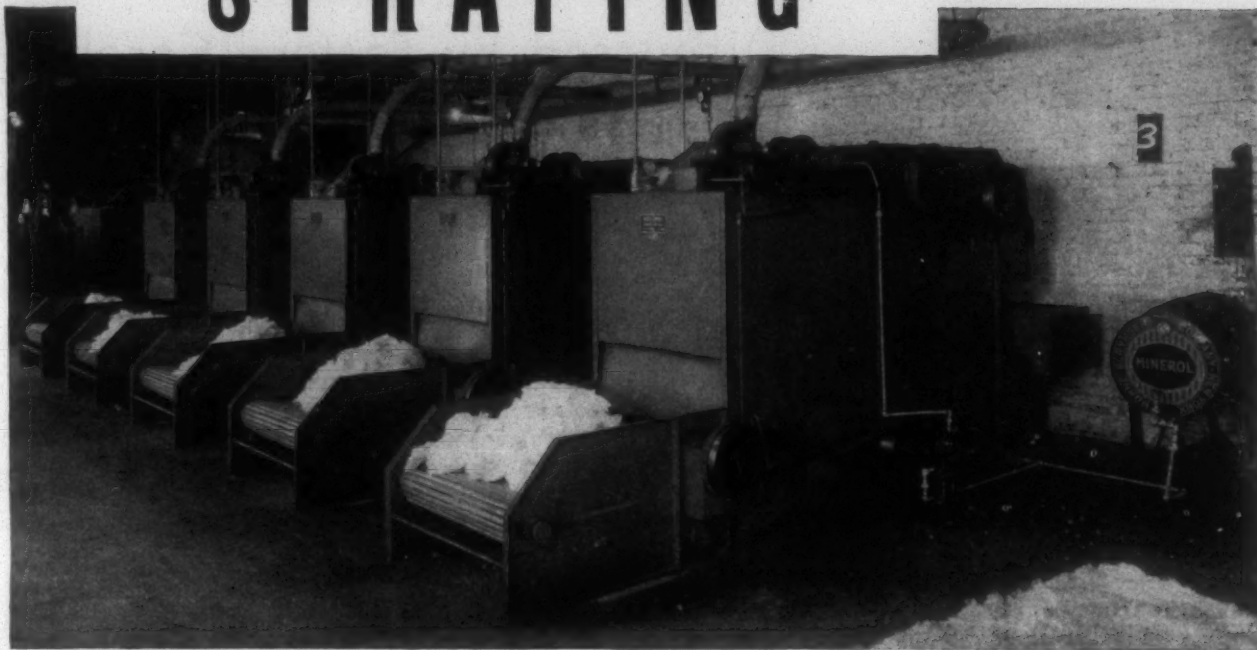
Answer: Yes, sir.

Chairman Gibson: Are there any other questions you would like to bring up on this?

Mr. Towers: We probably have been using this drive longer than the rest of you. In fact we had a running home-made affair before the manufacturing people got a machine especially built for this purpose. Most of ours were belt looms. Previous to that we had a group of big heavy looms weaving 120-inch fabrics, it taking a 6-inch double belt to pull those looms. A group of 6 of them were pulled by a 7 horsepower motor. Those looms would get to picking together, and it gave us a lot of trouble. We went to overhaul two counter shafts, and put on 500 pound loads, and that's the first use of this so-called energy idea. That made all the difference in the world. They are running today without increasing the pulleys at all or the speed of the motors. The speed automatically picks up 4 to 5 picks. Most of our looms are slow speed, and the speeds are kept low due to the fact that they must be uniform because the weave is heavy. Putting on this energy drive throughout the mill, it settled them down, and our looms are running sweeter and better today. If you get it properly fixed and adjusted, you don't have any more breakage. We had a group of 12 looms also running with 6-inch belt on each loom. They were pulled by a 30 horsepower motor, and we had trouble, and the looms would pick together. We put two 600 pound fly wheel pulleys on each side and just as an experiment replaced the 30 horsepower motor with a 15 horsepower motor, and we got the sweetest running little units you ever saw. It runs smoother, takes less power,

(Continued on Page 29)

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Causes and Remedies for CLOTH DEFECTS

Discussed by Eastern Carolina
Division of Southern Textile Ass'n.

The first part of this discussion, covering such points as the introductory talks, resolutions expressing regret at the death of George F. Brietz, a very interesting talk on methods of loom upkeep, and discussion on setting a check strap on looms, was published in the November 1st issue of Textile Bulletin. The discussion continues here, with J. L. James, chairman of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, presiding:

Imperfections At the Loom

Chairman: Are there any more questions? If there are no more on the upkeep of the looms, then we will go into the discussion of imperfections caused at the loom. You see from the display that there are quite a few. I think it will be better to discuss first imperfections caused by the loom and then go into the discussion of those caused in the preparatory processes. We have listed here, as trouble caused in the weaving department, kinky filling, jerked-in filling, ropy filling, floating threads, break-outs, dobby balks, thick places, thin places, and mispicks.

I am sure almost everybody that has looms is having trouble with kinky, jerked-in, or ropy filling. Let's have some discussion on that.

Lester M. Wallace, Loom Fixer, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: We do not have ropy filling; it is jerked-in filling, in my experience, that bothers us. It is called ropy filling when it is really just breaking filling. What I call ropy filling it when it comes off the quill altogether. We have not had any of that recently. It is caused by the filling being slack on the quill. I have not seen any of that in six months.

Chairman: You have had some kinky filling, haven't you?

Mr. Wallace: That is caused by a rough place on the shuttle, where the filling will hang; when it comes out it will not turn loose. Or a rough place on the box will cause it.

P. B. Parks, Jr., Supt., Mill No. 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: The first thing is to have that filling yarn good; we can get kinks from not having good filling yarn. If the yarn is either uneven or overtwisted it will cause kinks. If it is both uneven and overtwisted, the kinkiness will be worse than from only one of those causes. So I think that most of the trouble with kinky filling can be traced to the spinning room. If the shuttle bounces because there is a slack place in the yarn, or in

the event it is perfectly still, still in hard-twisted yarn we have a kink. Then I believe it has already been spoken of that we can get kinks from yarn hanging on the box plate or even from the yarn hanging on the shuttle. There may be other causes.

As to sloughing filling, most of that, again, can be traced to the spinning room. We can have it, however, from lack of check at the loom. Yarn put on in the best fashion can be spoiled by mistreatment, by failing to check the shuttle. The largest part of the trouble, however, is caused by not putting it on the bobbin firmly enough to stay on there. It must be put on firmly, which means that we must have the proper build in the spinning room with respect to the cam's changing properly, having the proper stroke, and, above all, having a traveler heavy enough to put it on properly. Of course, conditioning filling will help fluffs and will help kinky filling to some extent. It just helps it; it does not cure it.

Chairman: It is not a cure-all; it is just a help.

I do not believe we have had any discussion on jerked-in filling. That is generally caused at the loom and by the loom.

Mr. Parks: You can not blame that on the spinning.

D. M. Smith: I do not think we can blame the kinks now on the spinning. I believe they are caused on the loom. We have the spinning almost to perfection now. I think the trouble is caused at the loom by rough places and so forth. It is a hard thing to stop them in the weave room.

Mr. Parks: I believe Mr. Howell can tell us a little bit about that jerked-in filling. He was giving me a little discussion on that yesterday.

Chairman James: We shall be glad to hear from him.

C. W. Howell, Asst. Supt., Mill No. 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: We have had some of that jerked-in filling. I think perhaps Mr. Henderson can help us out on that. It seems on our jerked-in filling the biggest trouble is the wearing of the picker and not allowing the Stafford thread cutter to perform its duty correctly. Whenever the picker wears and allows the shuttle to go past the mark where the Stafford thread cutter catches it and holds the filling, it seems it allows a little slack in the filling, and the Stafford thread cutter misses that yarn. Whenever it does, there is a jerk-in. Also, we find that on the rebounding of the shuttle under the battery we have the same fault; unless the thread or yarn has a correct tension the Stafford thread cutter misses

that, and we think that therein lies the cause of most of our jerk-ins.

I should like to know what Mr. Henderson thinks about that.

Mr. Henderson: I think that question reverts back again to the question that was raised about lengthening the slot in the shuttle, because if the shuttle rebounds a little bit, the cutter misses the slot and hits the edge. So I think making the slot a little bit longer will relieve a good deal of the jerked-in filling.

Mr. Howell: Isn't it true that the Stafford thread cutter performs its duty very well and that most jerk-ins are caused by improper adjustment of the box?

Mr. Henderson: Yes, it is true that if the Stafford thread cutter is properly adjusted it works very well. If it does not work well, there is something wrong.

Mr. Harden: If you lengthen the slot, wouldn't it make it worse? It seems the thing to do is to have the Stafford thread cutter properly adjusted.

Mr. Howell: I think that is true except for the point that Mr. Henderson brought out, about the angle at which the knife goes in now. That might affect it to some extent. If you did have it in the correct position and kept it there, the slot possibly would be all right as it is. Our trouble is that with a little increased speed it is just a little hard to keep the picker from wearing and to catch those things as we should. I believe our main trouble with jerk-ins arises from that one place.

Chairman: Don't you think that humidity and temperature have a good deal to do with shuttles bouncing and the Stafford thread cutter not working?

Mr. Howell: Yes, that is true, Mr. James, and possibly we should pay more attention to those things. An abrupt change will cause a good deal of trouble. Most of those things, of course, come from the shuttle's not being held in the box.

Chairman: Is there any more discussion on kinky filling, sloughing filling, or jerked-in filling?

D. M. Smith: I think the secret of success as to jerked-in filling and sloughing filling is in boxing the loom properly. That consists in checking it, and I think that is something we have never learned—how to check a loom properly. If we study that I think we shall relieve much of this trouble.

Chairman James: Suppose we go on to floating threads, break-outs, dobby balks, thick places and thin places. Let's take the last subject first.

Sydney Green, Supt., Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro: We usually think that thin places are caused by the filling fork's not operating properly. That gives us more trouble, perhaps, with him places than any other one thing. But perhaps the fork is not at fault. You may have a fork that is perfectly all right. If it does not go through the grid, or whatever you want to call it, you will have trouble. You may have a low sword guide, and the sword not going through properly. If that does not operate properly it will leave thin places. Or maybe the clutch gear is not working right. If it does not go back in place it will leave a thick place. In some types of goods you can have thin places without the fork's being

defective or the take-up's being defective. If you are running a light piece of goods with fairly heavy filling, the filling just being laid in there without being pounded in, then you can get a thin place without a break. On wide goods the tension might vary from the middle of your sheeting, perhaps, or wide upholstery, to the sides; the sides will be tight, and you will have thin places there and thick places in the middle, perhaps. There are a number of things that enter into it. But it may come from your fork or from your take-up motion.

Chairman: How about floating threads? We can have them on dobbies or jacquards. And how about mispicks? Mr. Creech, do you have mispicks in your weaving?

V. O. Creech, Overseer Spinning, Selma Cotton Mills, Selma: Yes, sir, we do. I happen not to be the weaver, but we have them. You mean on the loom, do you?

V. C. Seawell, Overseer Weaving, Selma Cotton Mills, Selma: Any of these weavers will know what a mispick means, I think. If you have a loom that has a feeler, if the feeler does not work, it throws two picks in the same shed, and you have a mispick. You can have them if you do not have a feeler. At our plant we do not use feelers at all, and we have a lot of mispicks. Or if at any time the bobbin runs out on the loom naturally you will have a mispick.

Slashing Troubles

Chairman James: Let's go to the slashing now and take up anything at the slasher that would cause bad work at the loom—double ends, drawbacks, loose ends, hard size.

I. T. Smith: I really think that, especially on sheeting, most of our drawbacks are nearly a thing of the past, with the exception of the slasher and the tying-in machine. That is where most of our drawbacks come from—from yarn out of lease on the slashers and warps probably not braced out on the tying-in machine. That makes drawbacks. Of course, I know that some men running tying-in machines are here listening to me and saying, "What do you know about that?" But if it is not done properly, you will have cross warps, and that is where most of our drawbacks are. Our double ends, of course, come in from the tying-in machine. That should not be, because the man or woman that straightens up a warp should see that there are no double ends before leaving it. And the weaver should see it before it runs very far.

Chairman James: How about streaks and spots?

Mr. Parks: In running colored work, where you have several beams combined on the slasher, it is almost fatal to dye one beam of that in one dye set and then have some of your other beams out of another dye set. Unless they are all treated alike and dyed simultaneously, they will not come out the same. The best way is to make sure that all your beams are dyed at the same time in one dye machine, and that they are all treated in the same way. I have had to mix sets. Unless you are making striped goods, you are in for it if you do, especially if the shades are light.

The remainder of this discussion will appear in the December 1st issue of Textile Bulletin.

Personal News

J. J. Wilson is organizing a full fashioned hosiery mill at Milton, Fla.

Walter S. Montgomery was recently re-elected president and treasurer of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Ernest Rhettberg is to be manager and superintendent of the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills, Aberdeen, N. C.

W. C. Cobb, retired superintendent of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., recently celebrated his 76th birthday.

Nat B. Dial, former United States Senator, was recently re-elected to the position of president of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Ben Wrape, of Charlotte, N. C., is now foreman at the Argus Hosiery Mills, Sevierville, Tenn.

Fred West was recently elected a director of Abbeville (S. C.) Mills, to fill the place made vacant by the death of William P. Greene.

W. Frank Wyatt, of Burlington, N. C., is organizing a full fashioned hosiery mill at Easley, S. C.

J. H. Lott has been promoted to the position of assistant overseer of weaving at the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C. Mr. Lott is an I. C. S. Graduate in plain and fancy weaving.

J. C. J. Strahan, of New York, will be manager of the new full fashioned hosiery mills at Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Tom Tarwater, president and treasurer of the Harriman Hosiery Mills, Inc., Harriman, Tenn., is reported to be recovering satisfactorily after a recent illness.

Ernest Cuthbertson has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Nebel Knitting Co., Inc., of Charlotte, N. C.

Victor Lipscomb has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

Martin Moesel, of Winchester, Va., has been elected president of the Piedmont Knitting Mills, Inc., Gordonsville, Va.

George H. Cornelson has been elected to the vice-presidency of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. He continues to hold his position as assistant treasurer.

F. J. Boynton will be superintendent and treasurer of the Traylor Corporation, a new full fashioned hosiery mill at New Braunfels, Tex.

Roy Allen, watchman at the Priscilla Mill, East Gastonia, N. C., was killed recently when struck by a freight elevator.

J. M. Lipscomb has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

Marvin Ferrell, the organizer of the Marlee Hosiery Mills at Gibsonville, N. C., was a foreman at the Mock, Judson, Voehringer Company at Greensboro, N. C.

Charles D. Green has been appointed manager of the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills. This is a newly created post with these mills. Mr. Green is now superintendent of the Mills Mill at Woodruff, S. C.

Paul Martin has been promoted from second hand of day carding and spinning to overseer of carding and spinning at night at the Belle Vue Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

J. T. Wardlaw, treasurer of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been named chairman of the industrial enrollment division of the annual Red Cross roll call at Spartanburg.

"Uncle Sumpter" Randall, of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C., was honored at a banquet recently for his sixty years of service to the company. Mr. Randall is 72 years of age.

Hugh Owens, of Geneva, Ala., who received his B. S. in Textile Engineering from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), June, 1938, has been transferred from the Cowikee Mills at Eufaula to their mill at Union Springs as assistant to the superintendent.

COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

NOVEMBER 19

Piedmont Section of the Southern Textile Association, Fall Meeting, Charlotte, N. C. Chamber of Commerce, 9:45 A. M.

NOVEMBER 23

Southern Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association, Fall Meeting, Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., 9:45 A. M.

NOVEMBER 26

Northern Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association, Fall Meeting, Erwin Auditorium, W. Durham, N. C., 9:45 A. M.

DECEMBER 2-3

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Annual Meeting and Convention, Atlanta, Ga.

Claude Kichlein is superintendent of the recently completed plant of Chipman, Inc., full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers of East Flat Rock, N. C.

Robert Folkman, formerly superintendent of the Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, N. C., is now connected with the Hugh Grey Hosiery Mills, Concord, N. C.

G. L. Duncan, retired textile worker of Rock Hill, S. C., was found dead recently at the edge of Rock Hill. Apparently death was due to natural causes.

James L. McIntyre, of Guntersville, Ala., is now employed by the American Aniline Products, Inc., in their Charlotte dyestuff laboratory. Mr. McIntyre received a B. S. in Textile Engineering from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., last August.

Hartley Lord, who at one time was general manager of the Union Buffalo Mills Company, Union, S. C., died November 4th at the family home in Kennebunk, Maine. His death was due to heart disease.

Cabell W. Megginson, an overseer at the Dan River plant of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., died of a heart attack on November 3rd. He was on his way to work when he dropped dead.

J. W. Long, Jr., has been appointed representative for the Norlander Machine Company, Gastonia, N. C., to represent them in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Mr. Long has just completed a four year training course with the company.

R. A. Groves has resigned his position with the knitting department of the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., to become superintendent of Elizabeth James Mills No. 2, Marion, N. C.

J. B. Reeves, secretary-treasurer of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, near Gastonia, and widely known in Southern textile circles, has resigned his position because of ill health. It is understood that he will take an indefinite vacation at his old home near Charleston, S. C.

Luther W. Armstrong is now employed by J. E. Sirvene and Company, Consulting Engineers, Greenville, S. C., in their Water and Textile Waste Department. Mr. Armstrong received the degree of Ch. E. from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) in August, 1938. He had taken some work in textile chemistry also.

(Continued on Page 28)

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Twenty Years Ago This Month

The following are excerpts from the Textile Bulletin of November 7th and 14th, 1918.

PERSONALS

J. M. Jolly has recently taken charge of the spinning department of Plawman Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

Robt. E. Henry, of Utica, N. Y., but formerly general superintendent of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, will, if the report is correct, become president of the Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

NO CHEMICALLY TREATED UNDERWEAR FOR TROOPS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1918.—The recent report that the War Department was furnishing troops abroad with chemically treated underwear was denied here today. It was learned, however, that experiments have been conducted along these lines, but so far nothing has been found that was practicable.

PROFESSOR NELSON VISITS ERLANGER MILLS

Professor Thomas Nelson, director of the textile department of the A. & E. College of North Carolina, recently visited the Vocational Textile School, which is now being conducted at Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

MILL NEWS

Durham, N. C.—The Duke Yarn Mills will add 40 Whitin drawing frames and 6 heads of Normalair humidifiers to the present equipment.

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OBITUARY

JOHN WHITE ARRINGTON

Greenville, S. C.—John White Arrington, 72, president of Union Bleachery here, died at his home November 14th, following a period of several years of declining health.

Before he reached his 21st birthday, he moved to Richmond, Va., where, as his first business experiment, he became treasurer of the Old Dominion Cotton Mills, one of the first of the Southern textile plants. In 1895 he went to Reidsville, N. C., and built the Edna Cotton Mills serving as its treasurer, later returning to Richmond for several years before coming to Greenville in 1904. It was at the instigation of J. B., and B. N. Duke that he became interested in the struggling Union Bleachery and Finishing Company, situated on the old Buncombe road entrance just beyond Sans Souci, and with a plant at that time about one-fifth the size of the plant that is operated there today.

As successful as he had been with the Union Bleachery, Mr. Arrington always found time for other activities.

In Christ Episcopal Church, where he had been a communicant since the first week he reached Greenville, he was a former vestryman, having served both as junior warden and senior warden, as well as treasurer.

In civic affairs he had an outstanding interest, having served as president of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, and as a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He had been a member of the Rotary Club, was the first president of the Kiwanis Club, and served the Greenville Community chest as its first president. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan drive as a director, and under his leadership Greenville County went 78 per cent over her quota. Another cultural enterprise in which he was interested was the Little Theater, of which he was the first president.

Among his business activities were included the office of director of Textile Hall Corporation; Enoree Mills; South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association; American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; National Association of Finishers.

Mr. and Mrs. Arrington were married on April 9, 1889, in Richmond, Va. She survives him, with three sons: John W. Arrington, Jr., Richard W. Arrington and Nel-

son B. Arrington, all of whom live in this city and hold executive positions with the Union Bleachery, and by one daughter, Mrs. E. Don Cameron, of Gordonsville, Va.

He is also survived by three sisters: Mrs. T. F. Heath, of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Walter G. Rogers and Mrs. Howard Alston, of Warrenton, N. C. He also leaves seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

GEORGE B. COCKER

Gastonia, N. C.—George B. Cocker, 68, prominent Gastonia textile machinery manufacturer, died November 8th in a Richmond, Va., hospital. He entered the hospital after having become ill during a business trip to Washington.

A world traveler and pioneer in textile machinery manufacture, Mr. Cocker had a host of friends here and elsewhere.

Mr. Cocker was president and general manager of Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., and remained active in the management of the company's affairs until he became ill two weeks ago. He spent some time in a Baltimore hospital in the early spring but had been in comparatively good health until recently.

Active in civic and religious affairs, he was a vestryman and leading member of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, a charter member of Gastonia Rotary Club, a Mason and a member of Gaston Country Club.

Born February 14, 1870, in the Frankfort section of Philadelphia, Pa., he learned the textile machinery business at an early age from his father, the late John Cocker II, having gone to work in the machine shops in Philadelphia at the age of 11 years.

He came to Gastonia in 1910, and for about four years was an independent machinery manufacturer and broker, operating at the old Gaston Iron Works.

He founded Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co. in February, 1914.

Lafayette Mill Officers Re-elected

Lafayette, Ga.—Lafayette Cotton Mill's officers have been re-elected as follows: W. A. Enloe, president; J. W. Valentine of New York, vice-president; J. M. Patton, secretary, and W. E. McKeown, treasurer.

Directors include the officers and D. H. Griswold of Chattanooga, Tenn., S. M. McWilliams and W. B. Shaw.

H. E. Michl Joins Cotton Textile Institute

H. E. Michl has joined the staff of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. as an Economist. He received a leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania for a period of a year to serve in that capacity. Mr. Michl was for eight years a member of the Department of Industry of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce and for several years lecturer in economics at the Philadelphia Textile School. He was also Consulting Economist in the paper, lumber, fluid milk and foundry industries. Also, he has been an arbitrator in labor disputes, and for a short time recently has acted as an Associate Marketing Specialist of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

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Cloth Room, Weaving and Slashing

(Continued from Page 22)

and we are making better goods. We know the theory is right, and if you get your mechanism right, you can't help but get good out of it.

Mr. Willingham: I have two looms on energy drive, and I had some trouble, and it didn't seem to make any difference at all. I made a test of these two against the two next to them. I made 182 picks and the two next to them was 160 picks. The cost of the loom supplies other than felts was 83 cents per loom on the regular drive and \$1.60 per loom on the energy drive. The percentage of production on the two energy drives was 89.2, and on the other looms 95.05.

Question: What difference did you have in the speed between the energy drive and the plain drive?

Answer: 22 picks per minute.

A Member: You were trying to get too much.

Chairman Gibson: Has anybody any question to bring up before we close this discussion of weaving? If not, I wish to thank you gentlemen for your co-operation in this discussion. (Applause).

Vice General Chairman Jones (after a short period of relaxation): We will now take up the discussion of slashing, which will be led by H. H. Purvis, superintendent, Chicopee Mills, Gainesville, Ga. (Applause).

Slashing

(Discussion led by H. H. Purvis, Superintendent Chicopee Mill, Gainesville, Ga.)

Chairman Purvis: The first question is Question No. 7 on this Questionaire, which is as follows: "Please give in detail your experience in adding an extra cylinder to existing slashers and increasing speed. Please cover all essential points of interest, as to reason why, results, etc."

W. L. Brown: Our speed is around 55 to 60 a minute. We had two slashers equipped with two cylinders and before we put a third cylinder on we were running approximately 34 yards a minute. That's for 1950 ends 14½s yarn. We put a third cylinder on there with several devices, such as temperature control and so forth, and we increased our speed 40 per cent on 1920 ends, 14½s yarn. On 3250 ends we increased about from 45 to 50. We used the same help on the slashers; we have two slasher hands.

Question: How often is your size tested?

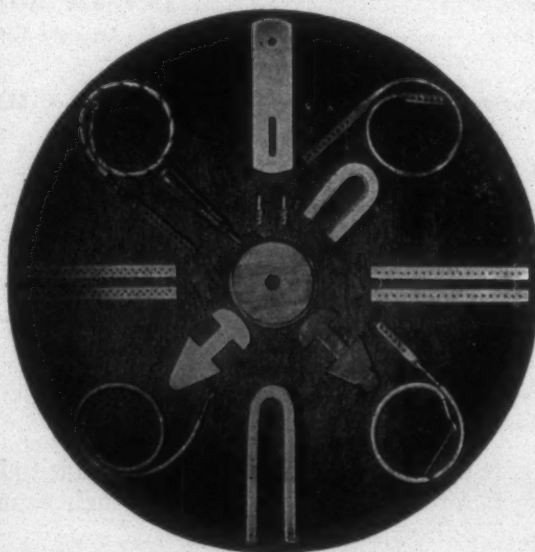
Answer: We have our size tested weekly. We run 11 to 12 per cent.

Mr. Bowes: I am speaking for Mr. Jennings, who is not here. We have an extra cylinder added to one slasher, and we ran a test on our slasher before and after, and we found that we have increased our speed 44 per cent. We have practically the same moisture content and the same size in our yarn as before. Our results have been very satisfactory all the way through with the extra cylinder.

Question: Do you use the same temperature?

(Continued on Page 41)

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Election

There are smiles upon the faces of a multitude of loyal American citizens who love their country and its institutions.

A free Congress will assemble in January instead of one which, with chicken hearts, cringed and fawned under the lash, and enacted "must" legislation because they had been told and believed that it was the only way through which they could win re-election.

Through the medium of the attempted purge, Senators and Congressmen have learned that they can disobey orders and vote their convictions, and there will be freedom in Congress and the people of this country will benefit thereby.

Governor Murphy of Michigan and Governor Earl of Pennsylvania, who attempted to trade, license-for-lawlessness for political power, found that they gave but did not receive. They found that the lawlessness and illegal sit-down strikes which they fostered in an effort to obtain C.I.O. votes, were distasteful to the best citizens in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The expenditure of billions of Government funds mainly for the purpose of creating such prosperity as would cause citizens to vote for the election of public officials favorable to the New Deal, failed to produce either the prosperity predicted or the elections desired.

President Roosevelt's desire to pack the U. S. Supreme Court by seating the red professor, Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, can not now be satisfied; because members of the Senate are no longer afraid of the lash and can not be expected to confirm the appointment of an extremist.

Not since the days of President Van Buren has a political party lost the off-year election and remained in power after the election which followed, and with the realization of that fact that both Congress and the politician will move cautiously about further radical legislation.

The New Deal has accomplished some things worth while and, they will be retained, but the New Deal as a whole is definitely on the way out.

Record Supply of Cotton

The Department of Agriculture estimates the 1938-39 world supply of commercial cotton at about 51,400,000 bales, a new high for the third consecutive year.

This is 1,500,000 bales larger than the 1937-38 supply and 11,500,000 bales above the ten-year average.

The bureau also said that the world supply of American cotton would be about 25,700,000 bales—half the world supply.

To make the picture still darker the Department said:

"A further decline is expected in foreign consumption, which totaled 5,300,000 bales in the 1937-38 season, or about 27 per cent less than the ten-year average. Since August 1st, shipments abroad have totaled about 1,100,000 bales, a decrease of about 560,000 bales below those of a year ago."

It is reported that the Government will take steps to reduce the 1939 cotton acreage to 20,000,000 acres, but if the farmers continue their policy of selecting the best land, intensive cultivation and heavy fertilization, they may raise as much on 20,000,000 acres as they formerly raised on 35,000,000.

A few years ago an average lint yield of 165 pounds per acre was considered good. In 1921 it was 132.5 pounds, and in 1923 it was 136.4.

Last year it was approximately 250 pounds, and in spite of the somewhat unfavorable weather during the growing season it will exceed 230 pounds for the 1938 crop.

Just at the time when other countries have put large areas into cotton production, our farmers have learned to grow much more cotton per acre.

Oppose Changing Wagner Law

After a visit to President Roosevelt, J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, which in our opinions is the contemptible political organization which has existed since our government was formed, said that he and his colleagues, Edwin S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith, told the chief executive that:

We don't think the act needs amendment.

Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says:

Because of maladministration by the National Labor Relations Board, we think it imperative that the act be amended.

Maladministration is far too mild a word to use in connection with the operation of the present Board.

The Wagner Law should be amended so as to give some rights to those employees who, as American citizens, feel that they should be permitted to work without joining a labor union and paying dues to same.

The act should be amended so as to break the "court reporter" racket which is now being perpetrated.

Certain stenographers and court reporters are getting rich taking down the proceedings of mill hearings and there is a suspicion that some of the hearings were staged solely for the purpose of furnishing employment to stenographers who are friends of persons connected with the National Labor Relations Board, and that other hearings have been prolonged for the same purpose.

We are informed that the rates charged by the stenographers, who operate under the racket, is approximately three times that which would be charged by local competent and experienced court reporters.

One mill recently gave a check for \$1600 for its share of the cost of the first part of the stenographic report of a hearing which had not at that time gone beyond hearing the complaints, and estimated that the total stenographic fees of the case would cost them in excess of \$5,000, in addition to those which would be paid by the Board.

The employer must accept the stenographers selected by the Board, must pay the rates set by them, must submit to unnecessary hearings, and has not control over the extent to which they may be prolonged. A Congressional investigation of the reporting racket would be enlightening.

Too Many Red Economists

The trouble with the AAA cotton program is that there are too many red economists and green clerks issuing pink and white slips to blue farmers.—*The Cotton Digest*.

The More Abundant Life

(Author Unknown)

Once upon a time there was a farmer who sold two chickens. With the proceeds he bought two shirts. So the farmer had two shirts and a city man had two chickens.

Then came along the New Deal, and told the farmer he should get more money for his chickens by making them scarcer . . . he must not raise so many and then he would get more money for his chickens. They told the working man in the city that he must work fewer hours and get more money for making fewer shirts. That, of course, caused shirts to cost more.

Then the farmer brought one chicken to market. He got as much for it as he had previously gotten for two chickens. He felt fine. He went to buy some more shirts, but he found that shirts had also doubled in price. So he got one shirt. Now the farmer has one shirt and the city man has one chicken, whereas without the New Deal, the farmer could have had two shirts and the city man could have had two chickens.

And this is called "The More Abundant Life."

The True Test of Government

Where is there another government on the face of the earth today which has brought to its people as great an average measure of prosperity, comfort, and happiness as has ours?

Where will you find a country whose citizens are assured a greater degree of individual freedom, opportunity, or protection than is ours?

Where else is there a nation whose people are as well educated, where the sick and helpless are provided for, or the unfortunate more humanely cared for?

In what other country has it been possible for so many individuals of obscure and humble origin to rise to positions of wealth and influence in their several communities?

What other people can match our wealth, and where is there another government in the world whose currency is now accepted by every other nation at one hundred cents on the dollar?—Chas. W. Gow in *Industry and Labor*.

Mill News

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Directors of the Gaffney Manufacturing Co. voted a 3 per cent preferred stock dividend payable December 31st to stockholders of record December 27th, at a recent meeting of the body.

RED HOUSE, W. VA.—The Red House Manufacturing Company is the name of a new hosiery mill at this place. It will manufacture full-fashioned hosiery. Arthur Paul is treasurer.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—Franklin Fabrics, Inc., of this place, are now ready to go into production of Tricot Fabrics. They have two Reiner machines installed and expect to add more soon. T. F. Tate is superintendent.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—The Graniteville Company here has recently been granted a \$20,233 order for Canton flannel from the United States Government. Delivery is to be made by February 14, 1939.

BLAND, VA.—There have been rumors of the construction of a full-fashioned hosiery mill near Bland. The report is that one of the mills proposed by the Wallner group, in conjunction with the Burlington Mills Corporation, will be constructed here.

DUNN, N. C.—A hosiery mill, now being erected on the Dunn-Erwin highway at the end of West Broad street, soon will take its place as the city's newest industry.

The mill is being erected on the property of Mack M. Jernigan. He indicated that it is backed and will be operated by local interests.

Specializing in the manufacture of ladies' hose, the concern is expected to employ about 50 people to begin with.

LOWELL, N. C.—Construction of a new plant, rumored to be for the knitting of flat knit goods, has almost been completed at this place. There has been no announcement from officials of the National Weaving Company, where the plant is located, as to the nature of the new plant, but the construction indicates a knitting mill. Installation of central station air conditioning is now under way.

CHATHAM, VA.—Dr. H. V. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Chatham, has received a communication from W. T. Wyatt, manager of the Alamance Yarn Company, of Burlington, N. C., proposing the erection of knitting and weaving mill, with a payroll of \$2,000 weekly in Chatham.

According to the proposed plan, the mill is to be built by the citizens of Chatham and leased by the Alamance Company, or else the Alamance Company build the mill and the citizens of Chatham would support the project by buying stock therein.

MILTON, FLA.—It has been reported that J. J. Wilson is promoting a full-fashioned hosiery mill for this place. Details are not available at this time.

LYERLY, GA.—The Shugart Hosiery Mills of this place are now occupying the new plant built here. A number of dwellings were built to accommodate the employees of the hosiery concern.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—Machinery is due to begin arriving this month at the Hattiesburg plant of Julius Kayser & Co., manufacturers of full fashioned hosiery, according to an announcement from the Chamber of Commerce.

KINSTON, N. C.—Kinston Shirt Company has been granted a charter to engage in the business of manufacturing and selling shirts. The authorized capital stock is \$50,000, with \$300 subscribed by R. T. Allen, Dorothy Spencer, and Olive Mallison, all of Kinston.

EAST FLAT ROCK, N. C.—Chipman, Inc., manufacturers of ladies full-fashioned hosiery, have completed their plant here, and have twenty-one 42-gauge machines installed, six of the machines being Readings, and the other 15 machines Kalio.

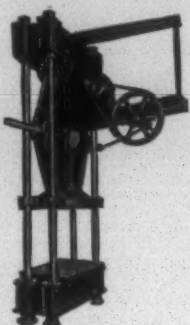
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It has been rumored that the Van Raalte Company, manufacturers of full-fashioned ladies hosiery, with plants in Boonton and Paterson, N. J., Dunkirk, N. Tonawanda and Saratoga Springs, N. Y., will soon start the erection of a hosiery plant somewhere in Tennessee.

ATLANTA, GA.—One of the larger weavers of men's wear worsteds here is reported to be opening a plant in Georgia, the first such instance in years. Although no official of the firm could be reached for comment, it is reported that Windsor Manufacturing Company or its officials, one of the best known and oldest mills of its type in Philadelphia, is going to establish a plant in Georgia.

The Windsor firm is headed by John Oughton who, it has been stated, has been in the South for several months making the necessary arrangements. It is understood the new plant is to be tax-free for a period of five years and after that time taxes will only amount to approximately one-fifth of what the firm pays in Pennsylvania. It is stated to be a modern and air-conditioned plant.

Windsor has had labor trouble there, the plant being closed for almost a year when a C. I. O. affiliate organized it and then was unable for a long period to make a satisfactory agreement with the management. The mill was closed part of 1937 because of this and only several weeks ago became active again. It has an equipment of about 108 automatic and 34 broad looms.

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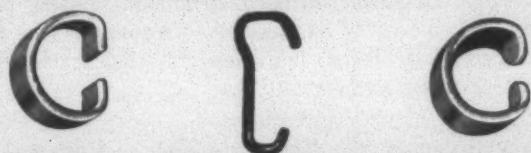
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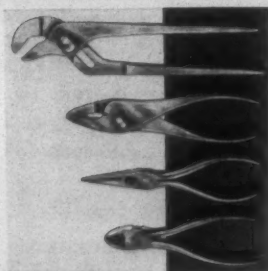
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Mill News

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.—The Marlee Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills is the name of the new plant being erected here. The plant is to have space enough for the installation of a maximum of 30 full-fashioned knitting machines.

MORGANTON, N. C.—The Garrou Knitting Mills, of this place, have started work on the construction of a second story to the front part of its plant. The addition will provide floor space of about 75 feet by 60 feet, and comes as a step in a long-time enlargement program, the remainder of the building already having a second story.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—McCrary Hosiery Mills of this place are reported to be installing two 45-gauge S. & S. single unit full-fashioned machines and five 45-gauge Reading full-fashioned machines. They are now operating 128 full-fashioned machines of 42,45,51 and 54 gauge.

EASLEY, S. C.—The New Industries Committee of the local Chamber of Commerce has announced that Easley will not get the proposed silk hosiery mill that is to be established by Frank Wyatt, of Burlington, N. C. It is understood that the mill, which was reported to be almost surely established here, will be built in Burlington instead.

MARION, N. C.—Elizabeth James Mill No. 2, of this place, have already installed four full-fashioned knitting machines, and are progressing with the installation of the remainder. These machines are Reading 20-section, 42-gauge, and were purchased from the Magnet Mills, Inc., of Clinton, Tenn., according to reports.

The plant has a capacity sufficient for the installation of 30 machines.

PELHAM, S. C.—The real estate owned by the Pelham Mills of Pelham, which is located six miles from Greer, S. C., consisting of a three-story brick mill building, a three-story wood mill building (total 75,000 square feet of floor space), one store building, office building, 104 tenant homes, 310 acres of land, water power and steam, are for sale. Valuable water rights included with the property.

COWPENS, S. C.—Federal Judge C. C. Wyche has set December 20th at 10 o'clock as the time for the next hearing in connection with reorganization proceedings for the Cowpens Manufacturing Company.

The proceedings were brought, following a petition, under Section 77-B of the Federal Banking Act.

Stanley Converse has been named trustee under an order signed by Judge Wyche.

Mill counsel has until December 20th to file a proposed plan of reorganization.

NAPLES, N. C.—Although the new addition at the Biltmore Hosiery Co., Inc., of this place, is now completed, the machinery has not been installed. Reason for the delay is waiting for erectors for the machinery, according to report.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Samet Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this place, have been incorporated to manufacture and sell hosiery under an authorized capital of \$100,000, with \$300 stock subscribed by L. D. Whittington, W. C. Holt and Norman Block, all of Greensboro. J. Samet, president of Samet Hosiery Co., also of Greensboro, is not connected with this organization.

PADUCAH, KY.—Priester Mills, Inc., manufacturers of seamless hosiery, have been purchased by Morris Speizman, knitting machinery dealer of Charlotte, N. C., for sale. The equipment included about 233 knitting machines, 207 ribbers, 55 loopers and 16 seaming machines; also dyeing machinery, box manufacturing machinery, and finishing department.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Carter Fabrics Corporation has announced plans for the construction of an addition which will provide 20,000 square feet of floor space in the preparatory department of the plant on South Elm street. The contract price is \$25,000. This concern is engaged in the manufacture of rayon piece goods.

W. J. Carter, president of the Carter Fabrics Corporation, states that while additional throwing machinery will eventually be installed in the new wing, no new machinery will be purchased at this time. The new addition will be two stories.

SOUTH HILL, VA.—Construction of a building to house the proposed new rayon ribbon manufacturing plant at South Hill, will be begun at once. The plant will employ about sixty persons and will provide a payroll of \$50,000 a year. The citizens of South Hill will construct the building, which is expected to cost \$30,000. The manufacturer, a branch of the Stark Bros. Ribbon Company, will set up machinery valued at \$125,000 to \$150,000. A factory similar to that planned at South Hill is located in South Boston, Va.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Installation of machinery in the old Caraleigh Cotton Mill has begun, with operations scheduled to begin on a partial basis by the first of 1939. Equipment to be installed includes 75 looms for the manufacture of heavy plushes of plain and Jacquard designs for automobile and furniture upholstery, casket covers, and the like, according to reports.

Later the mill is to install its own dyeing and finishing plant. No spinning equipment will be installed.

The name of the new concern is the Raleigh Mills Co., but the identity of the new owners has not been disclosed as yet.

Classified Department

LOOM FIXER, seven year's experience on plain E and X Model Draper. Eleven years' weave room experience. Have own tools. Ready to go to work now. Boyd L. Crigger, Elk Creek, Va.

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WANTED—Overseer of weaving (not over 40 years of age) by mill making single and double filling ducks and osnaburgs, located west of the Mississippi River. Please give full particulars, with references, and salary desired in letter of application. Address "X. Y. Z.," care Textile Bulletin.

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There are more than one and three-quarter million tape driven spindles in the textile manufacturing plants of the United States equipped with spinning and twisting tapes manufactured by Roger W. Cutler. This is in correction of an error made by TEXTILE BULLETIN in a recent advertisement.

Rudisill Mill Devices, Inc. Chartered

Lincolnton, N. C.—Rudisill Mill Devices, Inc., of Lincolnton, has obtained a charter to manufacture and distribute textile fixtures and other machine devices.

Incorporators were W. F. Kincaid, M. M. Rudisill and M. Y. Rudisill, all of Lincolnton, who subscribed \$1,500 of \$50,000 authorized capital.

56" Tickings Wanted

We have this week had an inquiry from a concern wishing to contact Southern mills that are making, or can make, 56-inch tickings. A letter to TEXTILE BULLETIN giving this information will be forwarded to the proper parties.

S. C. Weavers Discuss Manufacturing Problems

(Continued from Page 18)

Mr. Stutts: All the experience we have had has been on corn starch. I cannot tell anything about sago or tapioca. The man who has had more experience with tapioca than almost anybody else is Frank Lockman. He has had plenty of experience with tapioca and sago also.

Mr. Lockman: Of course we have had experience with corn, and tapioca and sago, all three, and we have gotten good results with all three of them. We feel like the tapioca and corn are about equal as far as manufacturing is concerned. Sago would come third with me. There is an objection to sago that I don't think that any mill can easily overcome, and that is cutting reeds.

Chairman Littlejohn: I always thought it was cutting shuttles.

Mr. Lockman: After about two or three months with the use of sago you might have from one to three to come clear in two. From that standpoint I don't see how we could use sago unless there is an improvement made in it. As I understand it, it is in the starch, and not the compound or other things we use to liquify and modify it, but as far as the corn and tapioca are concerned, why, I think they are of about equal value, although there is a difference in the price. The tapioca is considerably cheaper. It does carry a larger percentage of moisture, which offsets the price some, but not all.

Chairman Littlejohn: What has been your experience, Mr. Moore?

Mr. Moore: We used to run tapioca, but we are running corn starch now.

R. B. Jones: We have had experience with tapioca, but we prefer the corn.

Chairman Littlejohn: What about you, Mr. Sullivan?

Mr. Sullivan: I am a "corn" man.

Chairman Littlejohn: Mr. Hammond, do you still prefer corn? (Laughter).

Mr. Hammond: We used a little over two cars of sago. I think tapioca does mighty well. Sago don't have much binding quality, and it is very trashy. It has more trash in it.

Chairman Littlejohn: We will pass to the next question, which is as follows: "What per cent of dry size added to yarn is best for your weaving?" Mr. DeLoach, let's hear from you on that question.

Mr. DeLoach: We generally try to put on 10½ to 11 per cent.

A Member: We put on about 12 or 13. The construction you are on has something to do with this. We are on 44 x 44 on up to 80 square.

Mr. Curd: About 8½ per cent; construction 64 x 60.

Mr. Hunt: About 11½ per cent on print cloth.

Chairman Littlejohn: I think most of the men that have spoken have been on print cloth. What about you, Mr. Crow?

Mr. Crow: I think it depends entirely on the yarns that you are using and the construction. We find on high count print cloth 128 on up to 144 and even higher with around 12 per cent size we get best results. On construction 80 square and on lower construction, depending on the yarns, whether 40s, 50s or 60s, we come on down to six and eight per cent, depending on the size of the yarn and on the construction of the goods.

Chairman Littlejohn: I guess we all agree 10 to 12 per cent is about the best weight to add to our sizing on print cloths and anything from 44 x 40 on up on broad-cloth.

Mr. Stutts: What would be a good percentage of size to be added on spun rayon?

Chairman Littlejohn: What about that, Mr. Williams?

Mr. Williams: I have not made a test to determine what is best.

Chairman Littlejohn: Mr. Crow, what percentage of size do you add to spun rayon?

Mr. Crow: About 5 to 6 per cent. It takes it very readily. The main thing about spun rayon in sizing, to make it take the size, you have got to watch the yarn awfully close, while you are putting the size on.

Chairman Littlejohn: What temperature do you run on your cylinders? As high as on cotton or as low?

Mr. Crow: We do not set it at any one thing. We make it as low as possible.

Chairman Littlejohn: Approximately what is it?

Mr. Crow: We have not any thermometer that we have used since we have been running on rayon, but we run less than one pound pressure. Just what the temperature would be I don't know.

Chairman Littlejohn: About what speed do you run that?

Mr. Crow: Average around 20 yards.

Mr. Lyons: On our spun rayon we don't use the corn starch, and we lubricate it with oil. It has to be kept at a certain temperature in the size box. If it gets too hot back there, it goes back to water, and, if too cold, it coagulates. About 140 to 170 degrees temperature is kept uniformly in the size box. It has to be a little wetter than with cotton. A moisture content around 10 to 12 per cent gives the best results. That is about all the experience we have had with it.

Chairman Littlejohn: What about the difference in tension used on spun rayon as compared with cotton? Do you use more or less?

Mr. Crow: Less.

Weaving

Chairman Littlejohn: The first question on Weaving is as follows: "Give a schedule for the proper oiling of X Model looms."

Mr. Bolt: We use a schedule put out by the non-fluid oil people. That is the schedule we go by. We have

about 500 X Model looms, and we have gotten along very nicely on the schedule they put out for that purpose.

Chairman Littlejohn: Is there anybody else with X Model looms, or any high speed looms, that can tell us about that?

Mr. Hammond: We grease our cam, crank and pick shafts once in 80 hours run; oil all cams every 80 hours run. Oil take-up and let-offs once a week. When the warp runs out, have the loom oiled and greased all over. We have had X Model looms running since about 1931, and we have had excellent results by using this form of lubrication, and it has been checked, and we have found that we have had very little trouble.

Chairman Littlejohn: The next question is: "*Is it worth while to condition filling on medium numbers?*" What do you think about that, Mr. Lockman?

Mr. Lockman: If you can keep it from kinking without it, I prefer to do that.

Chairman Littlejohn: How about you, Mr. Bishop?

Mr. Bishop: We are on 19s to 45s, and we don't condition.

Chairman Littlejohn: What is your practice, Mr. Hunt?

Mr. Hunt: We never have conditioned. We run print cloths without it.

Chairman Littlejohn: What about you, Mr. Hanna?

Mr. Hanna: If we can get by without its kinking, we don't fool with it.

Mr. Lockman: How many in here condition their filling on regular print cloths? (Nobody.)

Mr. Burgess: How about conditioning spun rayon filling? Is it more necessary than on cotton?

Answer (by two or three): We don't condition spun rayon.

Average Stops Per Loom On Print Cloth

Chairman Littlejohn: All right. The next question is as follows: "*What is an average stops per loom per hour for print cloths? What per cent of these stops are caused by slubs or gouts and what per cent by weak yarns?*"

Mr. Adams: On print cloths we found that .4 was fairly good. I think it could be better possibly.

Chairman Littlejohn: That's on what construction?

Mr. Adams: On 64 x 60.

Chairman Littlejohn: Mr. Hammond, what is your average stops per loom per hour on print cloths?

Mr. Hammond: About .55 to .65 stops per hour on 80 squares at loom speed of 192 picks per minute. I think that should be considered fair running weaving. Our record for low is .4774 stops per hour.

Chairman Littlejohn: How about you, Mr. Bishop?

Mr. Bishop: I would say around .5; not over that.

Mr. Burgess: It depends on the construction. On 64

x 60 it is around .3 to .3½. On 80 squares it is around .4 to .4½.

Mr. Stutts: Our stoppage runs under .3 on certain numbers. It runs from .2 to .3. On numbers from 72 to 76 it runs around .3½. That on 1-1/32" cotton.

Shuttle Life

Chairman Littlejohn: We will pass to the next question, which is as follows: "*How long should a shuttle run on "E" Model looms? "X" Model looms?*"

Mr. Lancaster: I don't know how long it ought to last, but it lasts about a year.

Mr. Lockman: Our shuttles run about 18 months, on 170 picks, on E Model loom.

Mr. Lancaster: I think the number of harness you use has something to do with it.

Mr. Williams: It depends on the class of goods you are making. The average is about 8 months. The construction will govern entirely the life of a shuttle. On print cloths we usually get 12 to 14 months.

Mr. Adams: On print cloths we get an average of around 13 months.

Chairman Littlejohn: All right. Now what about X Model looms?

Mr. Bolt: I have X Model looms, and we started those up about 15 months ago, and we are just changing those shuttles now. They are really worn out. I would like to ask right here, with reference to the life of a shuttle, I would like to know, if any of these fellows here have lost sleep at night like I have over some of these old 5/8 staggered bar harness. I would like to know if they have not found that it has raised their shuttle cost?

Answer (by several): Yes, it does.

Mr. Hammond: We get approximately 8½ months run on shuttles on Model X looms at loom speed of 192 picks per minute, about 2,800 hours, on 80 x 80 square. On 64 x 60 it will run very much longer.

Weaving Spun Rayon Without Thread Cutter

Chairman Littlejohn: The next question is: "*Can spun rayon be successfully woven without Stafford thread cutter?*"

Mr. Crow: I never have tried it without it.

Chairman Littlejohn: Has anybody run spun rayon without the Stafford thread cutter?

Answer: It can be successfully run, but it will give you a great deal of trouble. We have the Stafford thread cutter, and we have eliminated the biggest part of the trouble we had experienced.

Chairman Littlejohn: You think then that you get better results, if you do have the thread cutter?

Answer: Yes, much better.

Mr. Snyder: We put some Model X looms on that thread cutter, and it showed up good.

With no further business, the meeting was adjourned

FOR SALE—7 Parks-Cramer electric type humidity regulators. In excellent condition. Low prices. Elliott Metal Works, P. O. Box 21, Spartanburg, S. C.

WANTED—Position as Master Mechanic. Well experienced on steam and electric work in different plants. Can improve present methods. References. Address "M. M.," care Textile Bulletin.

ROSE BUSHES, world's best; hints on care and culture; free illustrated catalog. McClung Bros., Rose Nursery, Tyler, Texas.

SALES MANAGER WANTED to handle organization of sales force for line of patented mill devices. If can finance self can secure exclusive territory with splendid opportunity for profit. Write, giving particulars. Address C. Y. J., care Textile Bulletin.

YOUNG MAN, 29 years old, high school education, 10 years' experience on fly frames, also fitters experience on long and super draft frames. Now employed but desires to make a change. Can furnish best of reference. Address "Fixer," care Textile Bulletin.

More U. S. Cotton

Used in October

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during October totaled 542,778 bales of lint and 72,109 bales of linters, compared with 534,037 and 70,991 during September this year and 524,188 and 73,193 during October last year.

Cotton on hand October 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,507,245 bales of lint and 279,145 of linters, compared with 1,107,388 and 263,389 on September 30th this year and 1,419,039 and 194,043 on October 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses 15,312,719 bales of lint and 101,422 of linters, compared with 13,013,410 and 97,189 on September 30th this year and 9,769,861 and 54,135 on September 30th last year.

Exports for October totaled 464,590 bales of lint and 21,406 of linters, compared with 388,658 and 15,323 during September this year and 798,921 and 24,308 during October last year.

October 31st stocks included:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing States, 1,333,979 bales, compared with 930,306 for September 30th this year and 1,219,962 on October 31st last year, and in New England States 135,580 bales, compared with 134,186 and 159,544.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States, 15,260,351 bales, compared with 12,954,163 and 9,704,190 and in New England States 44,802 compared with 49,371 and 55,180.

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S. C.'s 40-Hour Textile Law Questioned

Columbia, S. C.—Agents of the State Labor Department were restrained from enforcing South Carolina's 40-hour textile labor law.

A temporary injunction, issued by Circuit Judge E. C. Dennis of Darlington, was served on Labor Commissioner John Nates' agents by Sheriff T. Alex Heise's office.

Action was brought by a group of employees of the Marlboro Cotton Mills of Bennettsville, who contended that the law was unconstitutional.

A hearing on the injunction will be heard before Dennis November 10th at Darlington.

The 40-hour textile week was enacted by the 1938 General Assembly. It provided that the act was to become inoperative May 1, 1939, unless prior to that date the United States Congress enacted similar laws limiting the hours of labor in the industry.

Du Pont Co. Issues Bulletin On Rayon

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have issued a bulletin entitled "What's What in Rayon," which has been prepared by its public relations department as a result of the many questions it has received about different kinds of rayon, their manufacture and uses. The introduction gives an estimate of rayon's place in the fashion world today, and the remainder of the bulletin is in the form of questions and answers covering viscose rayon and acetate rayon, which together account for most of the rayon production in this country at present.

"Most of us realize the importance of rayon in the world today," states the introduction to the bulletin. "Against an output of 127,000,000 pounds in 1930, rayon production in the United States in 1937 is estimated to have been more than 342,600,000 pounds. Even men's clothing shows an increasing use of rayon. Forty-five million pounds were woven and knitted into men's suitings, lining and accessories last year.

After answering questions about what rayon is and how it is made, the bulletin describes a few leading fabric types. Considerable space is also devoted to answering questions about spun rayon. In answer to a question as to the price ranges in which rayon fabrics are to be found, they point out that advertisements of leading New York specialty shops, analyzed in a recent survey, showed that among dresses featured at \$39.95 and above 64 per cent were identified as being made of rayon fabrics. Other questions answered relate to the serviceability of rayons and their care.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Publishes the A. B. C. Of Textiles

A new book just published and offered to anyone interested in, or connected with the textile industry is "The A.B.C. of Textiles."

It traces the complicated but intriguing path of the cotton, from the harvesting of the Cotton ball, through the various machines, the function of each machine and its affect on the cotton, and finally to the finished woven fabric, in a graphically illustrated form, with as few words as possible.

This book will prove of value to the mill hand desiring to gain additional knowledge of knowing what takes place in the industry before the cotton reaches him, and after it leaves him. It will also be of considerable interest to the "old timers" who know the textile industry, but wish to refresh their memory on certain operations, and students of textile schools.

It is the first of a series to be published by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of loom harness equipment. They plan to cover the various materials such as silk, worsteds, rayons, etc., in future books.

This book is copyrighted and sells for \$2.00 a copy. All requests should be made in writing direct to the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., mentioning this paper.

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Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

The Problem Page of this issue is devoted to excerpts from *What's What in Rayon*, a publication of the Rayon Division of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., with the thought that the increased interest in rayons in recent years makes this of interest to many Southern mills.—Editors.

By what three processes is rayon made in this country at present?

1. Viscose process.
2. Acetate process.
3. Cuprammonium process.

What fourth kind of rayon is not manufactured in this country?

Nitrocellulose rayon.

How do acetate rayon and viscose rayon differ chemically?

Acetate rayon is a chemical compound of cellulose (cellulose acetate), whereas viscose rayon is pure, regenerated cellulose.

What is the range in size of rayon filaments?

Rayon filaments for practical use may be as fine as those of the silkworm, or as thick as horsehair or coarse wool.

What is the meaning of denier?

"Denier" is the unit of weight used to express the "number" or "size" of silk or rayon yarns. A one denier filament is of such size that 9000 meters (9842½ yards) weigh one gram.

In the case of 150 denier yarn, 9842½ yards will weigh 150 grams, etc. Denier, therefore, is the weight of 9842½ yards of rayon yarn in grams.

What is creped rayon yarn?

Continuous filament rayon yarn normally carries a twist of only a few turns per inch. When a very high twist is given, creped yarn results. For example, a 100 denier yarn is given from 45 to 65 turns per inch to make a creped yarn. Creped rayon yarn is often used in the filling of various crepes, as well as in both the warp and the filling of sheers.

What are combination rayon yarns?

Rayon yarn with standard twist is plied with creped

rayon yarn to make a combination rayon yarn. The standard twist yarn used may be acetate, cuprammonium or viscose rayon, but the high twist crepe yarn may not be acetate rayon. Fabrics of combination yarns include alpaca types and mossy crepes.

In what finished merchandise do rayon fabrics appear?

Women's apparel: coats, suits, dresses, blouses, bathing suits.

Children's apparel: dresses, suits, coats.

Men's apparel: summer and winter suits, bathrobes, sports shirts, slacks, handkerchiefs, neckties, suspenders, garters, shorts, caps, underwear.

Lingerie and intimate apparel for women and children, made of knit or woven fabrics.

Millinery, fabric shoes, hosiery, piece goods, linings, bedspreads, sheets, pillow-cases, draperies, curtains, upholstery, towels, table cloths, napkins, ribbon, trimmings, laces.

What is spun rayon yarn?

Yarn made from rayon filaments which have been cut into uniform lengths (about 1 to 6 inches) and spun according to any of several spinning systems.

Are both viscose rayon and acetate rayon used in making spun rayon?

Yes. Most spun rayon at present is made of viscose rayon.

How is the length of the staple fiber determined?

By the spinning method to be used in spinning the yarn. If intended for the cotton system of spinning, the rayon filaments are usually cut into 1½ or 2 inch lengths; if intended for the worsted system of spinning, they are cut into 3 to 6 inch lengths; if intended for the spun silk system of spinning, they are cut into 3 to 5 inch lengths. If they are to be mixed with a natural fiber, such as wool, they are cut into lengths approaching the length of the natural fiber.

Are all fibers of one spun rayon yarn of uniform length?

Yes.

Upon what does the character of spun rayon fabrics depend?

Upon the denier and length of the rayon fibers used, the character of other fibers with which they may be blended, the system with which they are spun (cotton, worsted, or spun silk) and the method of weaving into cloth.

Cloth Room, Weaving and Slashing

(Continued from Page 29)

Answer: We had to increase our temperature just a little bit. We have a double size box, and it increased our temperature just a little in the size box, and also picked up our steam pressure on the cylinder.

Question: Did you vary the temperature any on the third cylinder?

Answer: All three are on the same line. We had to increase our lines coming from the main steam line, in order to get the same pressure on all the cylinders.

Mr. Sweeney: Is there any additional breakage in the slashers due to increased speed?

Mr. Bowes: We have not noticed that.

Question: Has anybody kept any record on the additional cost of steam on the third cylinder?

Mr. Bowes: We don't have any record of that.

Question: Did you have a double size box before you changed?

Answer: We did. We had it before and after. ran the temperature up to 208. It is open coil.

Question: What about the laps on your section beams? Do you have any increase in breakage?

Mr. Bowes: We don't notice any increase in breakage. Our speed is not very high over what it was before we put on this extra cylinder.

Chairman Purvis: Does anybody here use the oscillating comb?

A Member: We use that and like it. It would help about your selvage too.

Question: How much do you oscillate it, and how much would you change it on the beam?

Answer: Three quarters of an inch.

Double Head Slashers

Chairman Purvis: Are there any other questions on this? If not, we will pass to Question No. 8, which is as follows: "*With double head slashers, what methods have proved successful in preventing one beam from stealing ends from the other? Do you regulate warper yardage in a way that eliminates short warp at end of a set? Explain, especially, for double head slashers.*"

Mr. Hardeman: We don't have any trouble with our one set stealing ends from another. We separate them in the creel by means of revolving rod underneath.

Question: That is your yarn cuts gonig over the cylinder?

Answer: It comes on the creel and separates. We run two different numbers of yarn. When one runs out, you pull it on through.

Question: You separate before it goes on the cylinder?

Answer: No. We separate on the creel, but when it

gets to the size box it is all together.

Chairman Purvis: Does anybody use a different method?

Mr. Schofield: We simply make one set on one end of the section beam. We split the yarn in the middle of the section beam.

Question: Does anybody separate those in the back before it goes through the size box?

A Member: We are just experimenting with that to see what we can do. We don't seem to have any luck with it though. It didn't prove very successful.

Chairman Purvis: Is there any other information, that has not been covered, on that question?

Question: Where do you split the yarn?

Answer: On the creel. The back set goes in there, and then it comes out again. Then it goes back again, and then we separate it again under the yarn.

Question: That does not eliminate that picking any?

Answer: We don't have any trouble like that. We use that revolving rod to separate one set from another on the beam off of the creel.

Chairman Purvis: Are there any other questions on that? If not, we will pass to the next question, which is as follows: "*What experience have you had with finishing plant attempting to dye sheeting in light shades direct from the bale and without boiling the grey goods or desizing them? And have you had complaints on filling bars as a consequence, where the dye takes into the filling heavier in places? What is the remedy?*" Mr. Cobb, what is your answer to that?

Mr. Cobb (Canton): We don't do any desizing of sheeting up there.

Chairman Purvis: Do you have any complaints?

Mr. Cobb: We do warp dyeing altogether.

Mr. Dillard: We had that trouble referred to in that question. It is caused sometimes by different widths; caused sometimes by hard places.

Chairman Purvis: Have you found that conditioning your filling made any difference in the dyeing?

Answer: We do not condition our filling.

A Member: We ran into the same trouble mentioned in this question. The only trouble was where the cloth is taken right straight from the bale and sent through a cold dye. We tried every solution that we could get, and put them under different conditions, and where the filling had been conditioned, we don't have those streaks. The only way to eliminate it is to condition the filling. We sent pieces conditioned and not conditioned to our finishing plant, and those that were not conditioned showed up these defects.

Without a motion, the meeting was adjourned at 12:30 o'clock p. m.



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Northern N. C.-Va. Division Discusses Long Draft Carding-Weaving At Burlington Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

The first question here is: "What systematic method do you have of checking let-off, take-up, feeler, and thread-cutter motions other than work done by the loom fixer?" Has anybody anything to say on that?

R. S. Mayberry, Assistant Weaver, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: It says here, "What method do you have of checking other than work done by the loom fixer?" We have a different method of checking, but our loom fixer does the work unless we get someone around in there, the head loom fixer or the second hand or the overseer, to help him out. In the morning we place the help—make them report to our overseers, and we go through our seconds in the cloth room. By about eight-thirty we take the loom fixer and the weaver and patrol the alley. We start in at number one of his section and patrol each alley with the weaver and the loom fixer. Often, of course, the loom fixer does not have time to fix the part then, but we have him make a note of it and recheck the loom when he gets around to it. The weaver patrols his alleys during the day three times an hour. He watches his cloth and watches the thread cutters to see that they are working right.

We have had very good success since putting in this system. We do that on the three shifts, because we have been running three shifts. We look at the face of the cloth as we go up the alley and can tell the condition of the let-off by the appearance of the face of the cloth. We can see the let-down motion very well also. On coarser work you can glance through ahead of you and see whether it has been taking down regularly. You can see by the face of the cloth whether or not it is regular.

Mr. Craven: What kind of goods are you running?

Mr. Mayberry: We run coverts, tickings, suitings, flannels, outings.

Mr. Copland: What method do you use to check the feelers?

Mr. Mayberry: Look out those as we check the rest.

L. Jeff Davis, Overseer Weaving, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: We try on each patrol to have one of the three, either the loom fixer, the overseer, or the weaver, take a look into each can. One man on each patrol will be designated to look into the cans to see if they are running out.

Reducing Filling Breaks On Transfer

Mr. Craven: Is there anything else on that? If not, we will go on to Question No. 2: "How do you reduce pick or jerked-in and filling breaks on transfer on soft spun filling twist, say of 3.25 multiple, 12's single filling?"

That question may not be entirely plain. I think it means how to reduce jerked-in ends on the transfer. Has someone a remedy for it? What method do you use to eliminate it?

A Member: I would say the only thing to eliminate that is a careful watch by a good loom fixer. If the

thread cutters are not working they are in the way, and they might just as well be taken off. But the best way is to have good loom fixers, who know what thread cutters are and how to take care of them. The finest thing we have done is to teach our loom fixers how to look. If the thread cutters are not working you will, of course, have a jerked end on the change.

Mr. Craven: Anything else on that?

Filling Waste Left On Quills

Question No. 3 is: "What method do you use to check on percentage of filling waste left on quills, knocked out at transfer on loom?"

A. J. Matthews, Overseer Weaving, Bedspread Mill, Marshall Field & Co., Leaksville, N. C.: Our frames have a bunch builder on them and can be set so it will put on a certain number of yards, which vary very little from that. Our maximum width of cloth is one hundred inches in the reed space. Since that is the maximum, the section man in the spinning room checks his bunch occasionally, and I do myself in the weaving room occasionally, to see that not over eleven yards goes in the bunch. We use the midget feeler, and that knocks out when it touches the naked quill. Our maximum is eleven yards on the quill. With narrow cloth, of course, you put less on the quill. The reason we use eleven yards is that the cloth is a hundred inches wide, and that lets the shuttle go through the maximum number of times, which is three times.

Mr. Harden: We run somewhat less than that on the quill. What about that ninety-six inches? Don't you think you could use a little less than that?

Mr. Matthews: No, sir, we don't. We make it a maximum of eleven, and then it probably goes a little under that. Since I am a weaver I try for more: I try for eleven yards on the quill.

Advantage of Clutch Spindle

Mr. Craven: Let's take up the last question on weaving now: "To what extent do you find the clutch spindle of advantage to the weave room?"

Mr. Copland: The clutch spindle is of advantage to the weave room in that it allows the doffer to put the bobbin on in the same position each time, therefore putting the bunch on the bobbin in the same place. Of course, with the bunch on the bobbin in the same place, the feeler is allowed to touch the empty quill when all of the yarn is run off except the bunch, whereas the old conventional spindle allows waste to accumulate around the spindle and the bobbin will not go down to its regular position. Also, when you have bobbins that have been used in rooms with excessive humidity they become swelled and will not go down to the regular position. This causes the bunch to be put on the bobbin in different positions, and when taken to the weave room they cause the loom to make mispicks or to throw out too much waste, which is very detrimental to the making of good cloth.

Mr. Craven: I have never used that quill made on the clutch spindle, but I understand it has an advantage. The

(Continued on Page 46)

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York—Business in practically all lines of gray goods have shown a very definite upswing recently, particularly since the election results were tabulated. Along with the favorable reaction of all lines of business to the election results, reports in particular from the automotive and other heavy industrial users have brightened the picture considerably for the Southern manufacturer.

Armistice Day, with the largest holiday business in years, closed one of the most active weeks the industry has experienced in several months. Approximately 35,000,000 yards of print cloth were sold, which is almost double the current weekly output.

Toward the latter part of the week the buying was over a much broader front than has been the case in recent weeks. Small, medium and large converters, corporation printers, bag manufacturers, and the heavy industries joined in covering their needs over the next few months. In a number of instances mills sold goods for delivery into next year, but the bulk of the buying was for spot and nearby delivery. The reason advanced for this was the fact that most mills consider present selling prices too low, and are not anxious to contract for far future delivery at present prices.

As a result of the business placed the week of Armistice, it is believed that the position of at least portions of the print cloth industry will be improved to the extent that it will be possible to put through increases on some volume selling numbers, particularly in numbers going to the mechanical trades.

Among the reasons advanced for the rapid increase in business following the election results was that the conservative trend indicated by the elections indicate that there may in the future be some surcease from the political panaceas and experiments that have had the industry in a continual state of unrest for years. This swing to the more conservative side may indicate that there is a possibility of the new Congress not looking with favor on the proposed processing tax on cotton, and that there may be some action taken toward the amendment of some of the drastic legislation that has been in effect for some time.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia—Weekly the position of cotton sales yarn continues to strengthen along with other portions of the industry. Prices of raw cotton have also strengthened, following election reports which were considered to be encouraging to business, and reports of cotton moving into the government loan.

There has been no general rise in cotton yarn quotations as yet that could definitely be contributed to increased costs due to the operation of the Wage and Hour Law, though mills continue to protect themselves with a clause voiding prices quoted that might be increased due to a later ruling on this law that might actually cause a definite increase in costs.

It is reported that shipping instructions are consistent and with deliveries holding at the present rate, many consumers who bought cautiously some time ago are likely soon to be back in the market for additional yarn. Reports continue to indicate that there is no excessive accumulation of stock, and with the general improvement in business it is unlikely that any such condition is apt to develop.

Medium and finer numbers of yarns are making increases that are resulting in their pulling away from the courser counts that are nearer to cotton. This condition is likely to continue as orders improve, and the normal spread between ordinary quality and the better yarns may come back into effect by the first of the new year.

It is likely that prices will continue to go up for some months to come as the market strengthens, and it is reported that yarn delivered after the first of next year will likely have to absorb a further increase in prices. Some of this will be due to actual increase in spinners costs, but some also will be due to the effort on the part of spinners to re-establish normal margins of profit for their goods.

Many spinners are beginning to awaken to the fact that legislation and innovations over the past few years have resulted in making obsolete their existing cost systems, and are considering improvements in their systems to at least partially take care of these new factors that did not exist before. Inadequate costing systems have cost a great deal of money in times past, and at least some producers are becoming aware of this fact.

With the prospect of at least a fair year in 1939, and with every indication of extensive efforts on the part of the present administration to produce a good year in 1940, it would seem to be a good idea on the part of spinners to use this time of prospective normal operations to establish their industry on a more stable basis, with adequate costing systems, and reasonable operating rules.

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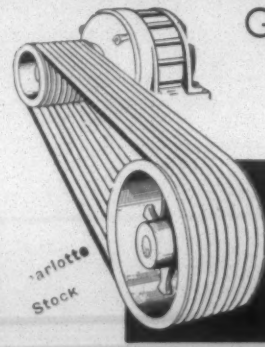
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Northern N. C.-Va. Division Discusses Long Draft Carding-Weaving At Burlington Meeting

(Continued from Page 43)

quill I use is made even without a bunch builder, and we get very good results.

The latter part of that question is: "*Of what disadvantage is the clutch spindle to the spinning room?*"

Mr. Simpson: I have had a little experience with the clutch spindle, and the trouble I have found with them is that a little bit of thread gets down under them and you can not get the bobbin down at all. Then sometimes the spring gets greasy and it goes down and makes soft filling. I have never found anything that beats the old-time spindle.

Mr. Pegram: C. W. Alexander has had some experience with it.

C. W. Alexander, Overseer Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: I will say I believe the clutch spindle is of great advantage to the weave room. I believe you can get a more uniform bunch by using it. It is a great disadvantage to the spinner in cleaning the spindles. As you know, the top of the clutch is wider than the bottom. The yarn will get on there, especially with fine filling with hard twist. I have had doffers get blisters on their fingers in trying to clean those spindles. We have had to get knives to cut it off. With soft-twist yarn you can easily clean off the spindle; but when you are making ticking, where the twist goes to 3.50 or higher, it is awfully hard to keep those spindles clean. But I believe it is a great advantage to the weave room to have the clutch spindle.

Mr. Holt: We found it an advantage, where using feelers, to use a brass bushed quill. We do not have as much trouble with the thread getting under the end of the quill in using the regular spindle as in using the clutch spindle. But where you use the ordinary spindle I think the brass bushing quill is about the best. I do not see how anyone would run it without a bunch builder.

E. L. Funderburk, Overseer Spinning, Blanket Mill, Marshall Field & Co., Draper, N. C.: I should like to say that we have been using the newer type of clutch spindle, in which there is no opening. So the waste does not get in there, and the end does not catch under the bobbin. It is much easier to clean off than the old type of spindle. I would not want the old type of spindle any more.

Mr. Craven: Is there anything more on weaving? If not, I want to say that I thank you for your hearty co-operation in this discussion.

Following this discussion Mr. Thomas, secretary, suggested that the election of officers for the Northern N. C.-Virginia Division be made in the Spring hereafter, in line with the policy of the other Divisions. This was put into the form of a motion and carried. It was decided to elect officers to serve until the Spring of 1940, as noted earlier.

J. Lloyd Brewer, superintendent of the Standard Hosiery Mills, of Burlington, then presented a highly instructive paper on The Formation of Good Selvages in Full-Fashioned Hosiery.

There being no further business to come before the meeting it was adjourned.

Textile Income Regulated By Economic Laws, Not Legislation

(Continued from Page 14)

owners to be more responsive, farmers more co-operative, Government more practical and wage earners less prejudiced.

The accompanying chart brings to light the following condensed course of events in the print cloth industry during the 26 year period to October, 1938. By it can be traced the gradual balancing up of the economic shares which were materially disturbed by the World War and then later by the New Deal.

The average percentage of the sales value of the cloth, paid for cotton (plus waste), mill wages and for operating (including profits) during the 26 years, 1913 to October 1, 1938, are as follows:

| | % | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|--|
| Cotton | 53 | | |
| Labor | 17 | | |
| Operating (Mill Margin) | 30 | | |
| Sales Value | 100 | | |

| | Cotton Farmers | Labor | Mill Margin |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| 26 Yrs. Avg. | 53% | 17% | 30% |
| 1913-15 (1) | +9% | -2% | -7% |
| 1916-20 (2) | -3 | -6 | +9 |
| 1921-24 (3) | -4 | -3 | +1 |
| 1927-29 (4) | -3 | +3 | 0 |
| 1933-35 (5) | -4 | +3 | +1 |
| 1936-38 (6) | -7 | +11 | -4 |
| Total | -4 | +6 | -2 |

- (1) Farmers gained what mill owners and labor lost.
- (2) Mill owners gained what labor and farmers lost.
- (3) Farmers gained what labor and mill owners lost.
- (4) Operations substantially normal.
- (5) Farmers lost what labor and mill owners gain.
- (6) Labor jumps ahead and gains what farmers and mill owners lose. The farmer's loss is in part offset by subsidies, while that of mill owners is increased by shortening of hours, social security taxes, etc.

Wage Earners

The labor percentage 17% coincides closely with that of reports of United States Bureau of Census and *Business Week* covering an average for the United States. Yet during the period of war prices this percentage fell to 9% (though actual wages were higher), while now in October, 1938, it stands at 33%.

The present market price of print cloth approximates 24 cents per pound. 17% of 24 cents is 4 cents, the present share value of labor based upon the average of 26 years, whereas the operatives are now averaging better than 8 cents. If therefore, the prevailing theory of the present administration and labor union leaders is that rates must be fixed without regard to what the economic value of labor is, during short or intermediate terms, then as the matter stands, production of print cloth will continue to be curtailed, idle time will prevail, and later when

(Continued on Page 50)



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Official Announcement of Du Pont's New Textile Fiber

Wilmington, Del.—Following months of speculation and conjecture on the part of a goodly portion of the textile industry about du Pont's new textile fiber, the company issued its first official statement of the development of a wholly new synthetic material of hundreds of potential uses, one of which will be of revolutionary importance in fine hosiery, on October 27th.

Christened "nylon," the new material was considered by du Pont chemists to be one of the most significant developments in the history of industrial research in the United States.

Though wholly fabricated from such common raw materials as coal, water and air, nylon can be fashioned into filaments as strong as steel, as fine as the spider's web, yet more elastic than any of the common natural fibers and possessing a beautiful luster.

In its physical and chemical properties, the textile fiber produced from nylon differs radically from all other synthetic fibers and constitutes the first man-made organic textile fiber prepared from raw materials of the mineral kingdom.

In its formal statement, the company said that nylon's possible uses also include bristles, racket strings, transparent wrapping film, plastics and coated fabrics.

The statement follows:

"The new synthetic material is the outgrowth of research that has covered the better part of a decade. Its objective was the synthesis from readily available native raw materials of a wholly new group of chemical compounds capable of meeting definite deficiencies in many existing industrial materials that in the main are now imported.

"This group of compounds is called *nylon*, a coined name. Nylon is the generic name for all materials defined scientifically as synthetic fiber-forming polymeric amides having a protein-like chemical structure; derivable from coal, air and water, or other substances, and characterized by extreme toughness and strength and the peculiar ability to be formed into fibers and into various shapes, such as bristles and sheets.

"A sum of more than \$8,000,000 has been appropriated to construct near Seaford, Del., the first unit of a plant to produce nylon textile yarn. Construction is expected to require 12 months and is scheduled to start early in December. When completed, this initial plant unit will give employment to approximately 1,000 people.

"For several months a pilot plant has been operating near Wilmington to produce small commercial quantities of nylon yarn and 'Extol' toothbrush bristles made from nylon. As the output of the pilot plant is limited, nylon will not be widely available until the Seaford plant is operating.

"Like natural silk, nylon is a polyamide having a protein-like structure. Filaments of extreme fineness can be spun—much finer than the filaments of silk and rayon. The dyeing of nylon presents no particular difficulty. In general it will take dyes used for silk, wool, acetate, and certain of the direct dyes used for cotton or rayon.

"Of particular promise among the prospective uses for nylon is high twist yarn for fine hosiery. Hosiery made of nylon possesses extreme sheerness, high elasticity, high

strength, and improved resistance to runs.

"Sewing thread and knit goods also afford attractive outlets. Among other potential uses which number hundreds, are brush bristles, racket strings, fishing lines and leaders, narrow fabrics, woven dress goods, velvets, knitted and woven underwear, transparent wrapping film, plastic compositions, textile finishing agents, and coated fabrics.

"The nylon business will be conducted by the Nylon Division, Rayon Department of the du Pont Company. Nylon textile yarn differs from rayon in that it does not contain cellulose and is not derived from cellulose. In its physical and chemical properties, nylon differs radically from all other synthetic fibers."

Cotton Ginnings Total 8,929,274 Running Bales

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to October 18 totaled 8,929,274 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 11,066,210 bales a year ago and 8,569,476 bales two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 112,983 compared with 186,234 a year ago, and 148,827 two years ago. American-Egyptian cotton included totaled 8,114 bales, compared with 3,835 a year ago, and 4,158 two years ago. Sea island cotton included totaled 2,371 bales, compared with 2,359 a year ago, and 668 two years ago.

This year's crop was estimated at 12,212,000 equivalent 500-pound bales by the Department of Agriculture in its October report. Production last year was 18,946,000 bales, a record crop, and two years ago the crop totaled 12,399,000 bales.

Ginnings to October 18th this year by States, with comparative figures for a year ago, follow:

Alabama 863,406 bales, compared with 1,202,686 last year; Arizona 71,521 and 65,863; Arkansas 1,083,894 and 1,043,052; California 68,960 and 148,177; Florida 21,164 and 32,431; Georgia 715,685 and 1,125,923; Kentucky 8,445 and 7,617; Louisiana 621,415 and 824,055.

Mississippi 1,446,597 and 1,660,767; Missouri 259,480 and 162,193; New Mexico 31,075 and 33,329; North Carolina 178,941 and 375,358; Oklahoma 402,886 and 351,286; South Carolina 510,165 and 629,678; Tennessee 321,440 and 286,182; Texas 2,321,193 and 3,122,706; Virginia 1,592 and 1,803; all other States 1,415 and 1,103.

Grants Stay of Order Closing Mill in S. C.

Greenville, S. C.—Supreme Court Justice M. L. Bonham granted a stay of Circuit Judge G. Dewey Oxner's order placing the Southern Worsted corporation of near Greenville in receivership, and appointing R. E. Henry receiver until the appeal of Stanley H. Lawton and others from Oxner's order can be heard by the Supreme Court.

William G. Sirrine, attorney for Lawton and others, said the appeal would be pushed with all possible dispatch, but indicated several months would elapse before it could be completed and presented. He added that the present status of the corporation would be maintained and that operations would continue as usual, subject to market situations.



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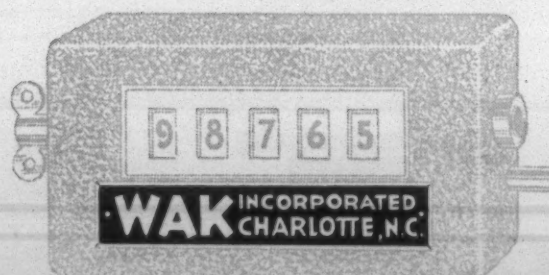
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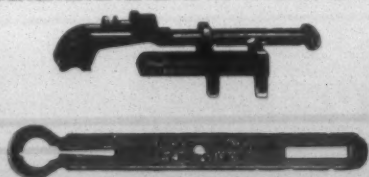
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**Textile Income Regulated By Economic Laws,
Not Legislation**

(Continued from Page 47)

prices do advance materially, the operative will suffer correspondingly to the extent that he now seems to benefit.

It would seem manifestly more practical and just to all concerned for the industry, especially during periods of depression, to fix wages for short term periods based upon a reasonable equitable share in current cloth values, and then later equalize the gains periodically by the payment of bonuses. This would not only stimulate buying during such periods but at the same time be fair to labor.

Cotton Farmers

While the price of cotton before the war was low, the return to the farmer in terms of cloth was unduly high. Then, just when economic law was squaring the score, the war broke out and cloth prices soared. Shortly thereafter, the farmer got more for his cotton but less in terms of cloth than any time since the Civil War. It is quite possible, however, that the loss was offset in the price of other commodities. However, in this case, during the post war period, the share paid to farmers in terms of cloth rebounded and mill owners were then made to suffer. Now, under the New Deal regime and crop control, bonuses, etc., the return to the farmer in terms of cloth has steadily been declining.

Mill Owners

(Mill Margin)—The mill margin ran away during the war period, paid penalties later in somewhat like amount in over-expansion and maladjustment, and now is impeded by a stymie with too many operating shifts, shortened hours, wages at least out of proportion to cloth value and stagnation in general.

The third and last important economic law in the industry requires that having been apportioned their share, theoretically or otherwise,

The Annual Income of Farmers and Wage Earners Can Be Increased Only by Increasing Production Per Acre and Per Hour Respectively

Aside from changes in the value of cotton goods, the farmer can after all increase his annual income only by increasing the amount of cotton he raises per acre or by decreasing his cost of cultivating consistent with consumption requirements at home and abroad, and the mill worker his income only by increasing his output per hour or day in cloth consistent with its demand. This requirement follows a fundamental law of both human and industrial progress that cannot be circumvented by such political tricks as undue shortening of hours, the arbitrary fixing of wage rates or by reducing the general supply of raw materials and commodities. Even a woodcutter, who cuts on the average of one cord per day, instinctively knows that to secure more leisure or to increase his daily income, he must either cut faster or work longer.

Notwithstanding all the new beliefs in the wonders that are to be worked by a revolutionized economic and social system, which after all are much similar to those old beliefs in a beneficent fairy—it is the opinion of the writer that much can be accomplished towards removing the "ups and downs" of economic cycles. Better knowledge and understanding of causes is of course half the cure. Possibly mill owners should determine more ac-

curately what constitutes their true investment from a production and competitive standpoint, and what represents a reasonable return on this investment. Farmers could have a better collective knowledge of the changing value of the cloth to which their cotton contributes, and operatives could improve their leadership to the extent of obtaining a better understanding of the problems of management while yet claiming their just share in the value of the product they are processing.

Mill owners might then be assured of a more uniform return on their investment. Farmers might have less tendency to change situations that generate bad social conditions merely by increasing production, and mill operatives might increase their efficiency with the confidence that any reward received was not offset by rising market prices in which, because of fixed rates, they cannot share. Moreover, Government officials might be less inclined to prepare their statements, though obviously incorrect, in line with popular prejudice such as that which was recently released through the press to the effect that cotton manufacturing costs were two to three times that of raw cotton when as a matter of fact they are less than 100 per cent of the cost of said cotton.*

*Note—Associate Press Report of 10-15-38. Statement of official of Agriculture Department, Washington, D. C., re. threat to operate own mills.

Textile Training School for Boys Opened

Concord, N. C.—Months of effort by members of the North Carolin Cotton Manufacturers' Association reached their goal recently when the textile training school established by this organization was opened at the Stonewall Jackson Training School near Concord.

The organization has equipped a building on the school grounds with every type of machinery used in a textile mill. All the machinery was donated by mill men, and the labor of installing the equipment and planning the mill was also donated by engineering experts. The purpose of the school is to give the boys there an opportunity to learn the textile industry, so that, when they leave, they will be prepared to make a living in this way if they desire. Officials of the association report that there is much interest among the boys in the new training they will be given.

James Walton, who has been with the Cannon Mills Company for a number of years, has been placed in charge of the school. He is a native of Scotland and received his training for the textile industry there and in Manchester, England.

It was explained by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the association, that the textile plant has been established, not for the production of textile fabrics, but for the purpose of giving the boys a new opportunity.

Ten acres have been planted in cotton at the school. This cotton is being picked and will be processed in the textile plant. The boys will learn to make this cotton into materials to be used in making clothing, ticking, counterpanes, sheets and pillow cases. Everything produced in the plant will be used in the school. Thus, the boys will learn all about cotton from its planting and harvesting to its transformation into cloth for clothes they wear and for linen used in their rooms.

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New Textile School Building

N. C. State College officials have announced that the new \$300,000 textile building will be located on the western edge of the campus facing Hillsboro Street, in Raleigh, N. C., and about 50 feet from the sidewalk.

J. E. Sirrine and Company of Greenville, S. C., one of the South's leading textile engineering firms, is drawing preliminary plans for the building, and George Watts Carr of Durham is consulting architect.

The textile building will be four stories high and its architecture will conform with other structures in the western section of the campus. It will contain approximately 75,000 square feet of floor space. The building now in use contains about 50,000 square feet.

Contracts for construction of the building probably will be let the latter part of next month. Bids for construction of three new dormitories will be opened November 1st, and construction is expected to start about two weeks later.

Favor Sizing Study for Cotton and Spun Rayon Warps

The research on the warp sizing of filament viscose rayon, that has been in progress under the auspices of U. S. Institute for Textile Research since January, 1936, has resulted in effective control of the process, and in a substantial reduction in costs, according to the October issue of *Textile Research*.

Now that this phase of the study has been completed, the co-operators have voted in favor of extending the research to cotton and spun rayon warps, and their sizing materials, and to have the laboratory and experimental mill research conducted in the South and administered by a committee of Southern men.

A conference on the subject is to be held by the institute in conjunction with its annual meeting at the Hotel Commodore, Thursday, November 10 at 2 p. m. If a representative attendance at the conference favors the research, the institute will undertake its organization and co-operative financing.

Two new and important techniques for the measuring of fiber and yarn strength are described and illustrated in the October *Textile Research*. One is "The Flat Bun-

dle Fiber Test," by H. R. Bellison, research assistant, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The chief advantage is said to be the speed with which results can be obtained and the inexpensive equipment required. The other article, by M. E. Campbell and G. W. Field, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is entitled "A Method of Analyzing Charts of the Moscrop Single-Strand Yarn Tester." Heretofore, it has been impossible to make accurate detailed analyses of these data. The new method is claimed to be accurate and relatively rapid and practical.

Offer New Mercury Limit-Switch for Spinning Frames

Of interest to textile operators is the new mercury limit-switch recently announced by General Electric for use on spinning frames, suitable for "stop" motions in spinning. It can be operated in lint-laden atmosphere on circuits up to 600 volts A. C., it is stated.

Where used to operate spinning frames of filling-wind bobbins, it can limit the amount of yarn to be wound on the bobbins, thus reducing the necessity of stopping the frame, before the bobbins are actually full, in order to maintain doffing schedule.

The switch is preferably mounted under the roller beam of the spinning frame, with the arm of the switch contacting the ring rail by means of a foot-latch. As the rail reaches the full bobbin position, it raises the switch arm which, at a predetermined height, will trip the holding coil in the magnetic switch which controls the motor drive. The normal "coast" of the frame to the "rest" position will drop the switch arm sufficiently to reset the circuit, so that the doffer can operate the shipper-rod in the normal manner for doffing purposes.

Should the frame, for any reason, be restarted after stopping, the switch on the next upward traverse of the rail, will again trip and cut off the main motor.

Seek Exemption of Learners Under Wage Law

Washington, D. C.—Exemptions for learners in the textile industry will be the subject of a hearing November 28th before Merle D. Vincent, chief of the hearings and exemptions section of the wage and hour division of the United States Department of Labor. This is the first

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industry-wide request for permission to employ learners that has come before the division since the act went into effect October 24th. The hearing will be held in Room 3229, Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

The request came from the Cotton-Textile Institute, the Rayon Weavers' Association and the National Federation of Textiles, the latter group representing silk processors, and it seeks an exemption for not more than 4 per cent of the total number of employees of an employer at any one time as learners. Approval was requested for a learning period of nine weeks during which the owners of the mills could pay the workers 70 per cent of the 25-cent-an-hour minimum.

Processors of wool did not join the original request but the call for the hearing issued by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews included that field.

Southern States Consider Plans On Cotton Usage

The first movement in the history of agriculture in which the growers and first handlers of cotton have united to increase the consumption of American cotton and cotton seed will be launched when the delegates of 15 cotton producing States meet in Memphis, Tenn., November 21st, to organize a National Cotton Council.

The Council would unite the various associations of growers, ginnermen, warehousemen, cotton merchants and cotton seed crushers.

The objectives of the organization are to increase the consumption of American cotton and cotton seed products through development of world markets, expansion of U. S. markets, through advertising and sales efforts, research for new uses, legislation to encourage consumption, co-ordination of efforts of all cotton interests on above objectives and such other programs as those in which the five primary groups are in agreements.

During the past two months State Cotton Councils have been organized in fifteen cotton producing States from Virginia to California, looking toward final consolidation to be formed at Memphis.

Sea Island Cotton Growers Get Warning

Savannah, Ga.—Growers of Sea Island cotton in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida were warned by A. J. Nitzschke, Chatham County agent, to guard against planting of mixed seed.

Nitzschke, who estimated this year's crop as averaging about one-half bale per acre, said the greatest problem in re-establishment of the Sea Island industry was maintaining a pure seed supply.

"Some of the growers," he said, "have not been isolating the cotton properly, and seed has mixed with upland cotton."

"If that seed is planted, the result will be a mixed staple which the mills can't use and which will destroy the market being built up. It will mean there will be no further development in the Sea Island industry."

The county agent urged "discretion" in the quality of seed used by growers at this "crucial period."

Nitzschke said his acreage production estimate for Sea Island cotton was confined to fields which have been fertilized and properly poisoned for boll weevil control.

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CASABLANCAS LONG DRAFTING SYSTEM

IN THEORY—

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THE MOST WIDELY ADOPTED

----- through 26 years of constant
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Ask for a Demonstration

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Johnston Bldg.

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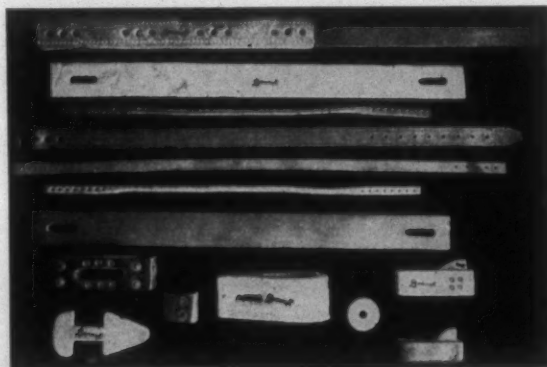


Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

Bancroft Belting Co.

145 High St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Representatives

Ernest F. Culbreath
602 Com. Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

Herbert Booth
Claridge Manor Apts.
Birmingham, Ala.

B. A. E. Issues Classification Of Upland Cotton Ginned

Washington.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that of the upland cotton ginned in the United States prior to October 1st, 29 per cent was strict middling white or better in grade; 36 per cent was middling white, and 16 per cent was strict low middling or below. The colored grades constituted about 19 per cent of ginnings prior to October 1st.

Only 4 per cent was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in staple length; 47 per cent ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch; 25 per cent was of the lengths 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches; 17 per cent was of the lengths $1\frac{1}{16}$ and $1\frac{3}{32}$ inches; and 7 per cent was $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches or longer in staple.

Of the upland cotton ginned prior to October 1st, 96 per cent was of tenderable grades and staples; 94 per cent of the cotton ginned during the period September 16-30 was of tenderable grades and staples.

Ginnings of upland cotton from the 1938 crop prior to

October 1st, according to the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 6,571,731 running bales.

Allis-Chalmers Nets \$505,160 in Quarter

Report of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for quarter ended September 30, 1938, shows net profit of \$505,160 after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes, etc., equivalent to 28 cents a share on 1,776,092 no-par shares of capital stock.

This compares with \$2,644,588 or \$1.49 a share on 1,772,510 shares in September quarter of previous year, and \$1,475,410 or 83 cents a share on 1,776,092 shares in quarter ended June 30, 1938.

For nine months ended September 30, last, net profit was \$3,384,219, equal to \$1.90 a share on 1,776,092 shares, comparing with \$6,786,336 or \$3.83 a share on 1,772,510 shares for the nine months ended September 30, 1937.

PRECISION BOBBINS

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Uniform in Size

Uniform in Finish

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NASHUA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE—D.C. RAGAN HIGH POINT, N.C.

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VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weavers' Friend"

BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION • CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

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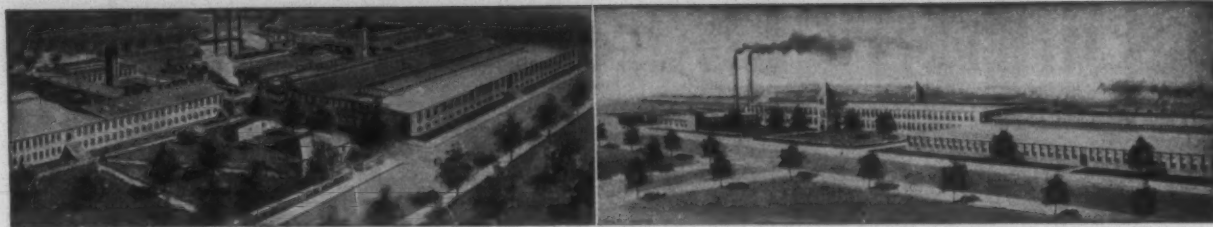
DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C. F. M. Wallace, Homewood, Ala.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO



Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

The Great Marshall Field & Co.'s Textile Plants Manufacture Various Products in North Carolina and Virginia

Probably three-fourths of the population of this country—and people in other countries, too, no doubt—have turned the pages of the big mail-order catalogue issued by Marshall-Field and have thrilled over the splendid illustrations and reasonable prices therein.

But not everyone can boast (as "Aunt Becky" can) of being a guest of the Marshall-Field Company in Chicago, for a week, all expenses paid. This happened around 21 years ago, and is one of the "high lights" in "Aunt Becky's" life.

In Draper, Spray and Leaksville, N. C. and in Fieldale, Va., the writer has just visited various textile plants belonging to this great organization, where so many products are manufactured. Dress goods, silk, rayon, cotton and wool; suiting for ladies' and men's wear; bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, towels and wash cloths; and the most gorgeous rugs are among the products—all of that high-class quality demanded by Marshall-Field & Company.

FIELDALE, VA.

Fieldale Mill Among the Nicest of the Marshall Field Company Group

Fieldale is around 20 miles from Spray, N. C., and a few miles from Martinsville, Va. It is strictly a textile town and unusually wide-awake.

So far this year, there has not been a lost-time accident in any department of the mill. Safety is preached and practiced in all the Marshall-Field mills, and some enviable records have been made. A silver loving cup goes each year to the mill making the most perfect safety record. Superintendent J. H. Ripple hopes to finish up at the head of the list.

The cotton mill is up on a hill and the opening room,

finishing plant and sewing room is over a quarter of a mile down the hill. From here, cotton goes up through a tube to the cotton mill, and through another tube the woven product goes back to the finishing plant. One hundred and fifty pretty girls are employed in the sewing room, all busily engaged in hemming, folding, stacking and wrapping "Fieldcrest" towels and wash cloths—around 30,000 dozen per week!

This mill has never cut wages; most all operatives work by the piece, and are so efficient that their wages are far above minimum.

G. G. Going has succeeded his father as carder and spinner; J. E. Perry is overseer weaving; J. W. Morris, master mechanic.

J. H. Pickup is overseer bleaching and dyeing; E. Sherrill in charge of the sewing room; J. W. Merriman, packing and shipping.

J. L. Wilson, manager; J. H. Ripple, superintendent; W. F. Christman, assistant superintendent and J. M. Rimmer, personnel director.

SPRAY, N. C.

The Suiting Mill—Formerly "Rhode Island"

This belongs to the Marshall-Field Company group of mills, and is truly a busy place. The product is cotton and silk suiting, cotton and wool mixed fabrics for ladies' wear and men's clothing. The variety of patterns and styles is wide and varied, and one wonders how they can keep track of so many colors and numbers without a mix-up.

This plant does raw stock dyeing for Draper Blanket Mill and Fieldale Towel Mill. Seems to me this mill has grown considerably since old Mill News days, when Charlie Phillips was superintendent, following Luther Knowles (if I remember correctly) when Mr. Knowles was transferred to Draper.

(Continued on Page 58)

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. C. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Siliars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 903-905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Shipping Dept., 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablan- cas and J. Casablan- cas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Engineer; Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., Representative; Ameri- can Casablan- cas Corp., P. O. Box 917, New Bedford, Mass.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. More- head St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., At- lanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Suc- ceeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Her- bert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

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BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc.,

W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexan- der (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consoli- dated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Ware- house, Atlanta.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spar- tanburg, S. C., J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kel- ley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Organic Chemi- cals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Fettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Green- ville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, New- nan, Ga.

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DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Ace- tate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Char- lotte, N. C.

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HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantis Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

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HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. L. Brinkley, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; S. P. Schworer, 507 N. Main St., High Point, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, Ga. (Apt. 45); H. F. Graul, 605 Idlewild Circle, Birmingham, Ala.; V. C. Shadden, 1821 Auburndale Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; G. J. Reese, 402 S. Independence St., Sapulpa, Okla.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5 Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

HUBINGER CO., THE, Keokuk, Iowa. Southeastern Sales Rep., Chester M. Goodyear, 1284 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Ga. Warehouse stocks at Greenville, S. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

KENNEDY CO., W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, Homewood, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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"Aunt Becky"

(Continued from Page 55)

C. B. Williams is now superintendent, and is truly interested in his work. He and his overseers and second hands had just recently staged a barbecue banquet, which is an annual affair.

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R. H. Tuttle is superintendent; H. P. Bridges, assistant superintendent; C. B. Barham, overseer of setting; Raymond Page, yarn man; Maurice Turner, overseer washing department.

(Continued in Next Issue)

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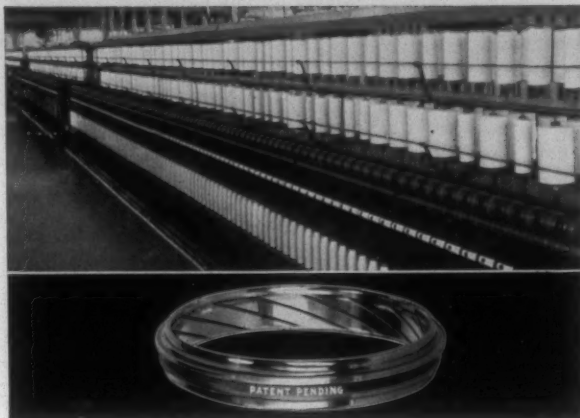
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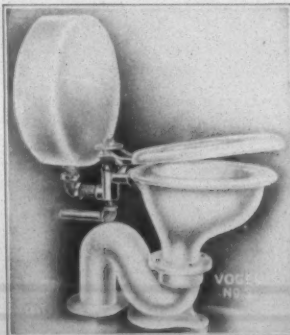
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